

Continued From First Page.

WISCONSIN.

Confidence in Cleveland Has Made the State Democratic.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Nov. 8.—E. O. Wall, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, to-night reviewed for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH the situation in Wisconsin as follows:

"It is my judgment that the State of Wisconsin this fall will go Democratic by at least 10,000, and that there will not be any great difference between the vote of the May primaries and Governor Peck. The Legislature will be Democratic in both branches, the Senate by a large majority and the Assembly by a good working majority. This is if every Democrat does his full duty, as I am confident will be the case. This prediction is not mere guess work, but is the result of careful examination and computation. On Oct. 19 our headquarters sent to each county in the State, requesting an estimate of the vote for presidential electors and Governor, returns to be made on the 24th day of October. The returns were to be made by the same carefully county by county, and estimating precinct by precinct, they indicated that the plurality was as above mentioned."

"The situation in Milwaukee County is most cheering, and the majority will be carried as it is not larger than 10,000. In April the United States there was much in relation to the situation in this county which was annoying. There was contention in many districts over the nominating and the dead heat of contention in the heat of controversy there was an appearance of disorganization, all of which was fanned by the publication of papers by Republican leaders until many thought that disaster would overcome the Democratic party in this country. The nomination of such a weak and unsuccessful aspirant for a nomination had given his allegiance to the selection of the convention and caused a stir in the working heart and soul of the supporters of the party."

"I can say with truth that the Democracy of Milwaukee County was never more united than it is now, and great results can be expected."

"What has brought about the change in Wisconsin? It is due, so far as National affairs are concerned, to the confidence the people have in Mr. Cleveland, in his integrity, firmness, independence and ability, and so far as State politics are concerned, to the magnificent record of Gov. Peck, that the State administration and the Democratic Legislature will lose but a small percentage of the votes of the same number of men who voted the Democratic ticket in that year for conscience sake, and they are satisfied that this is right. They will not change their opinions for trivial reasons and do not vacillate."

"While this has appeared to be and has been quite true, it is not so. It has manifested in every quarter for information. The speaking campaign has also been extensive. It commenced in the autumn, when we had the Abolition Tariff Reformers sent to the Tariff Reform Club on the stump at one time. The interest in this subject manifested itself in the Populists, and its members have been generally driven into the People's party by the antagonism of the old parties to free silver, a loss which is greater to the Republicans than the Democrats."

"The stories have been bandied about by the two parties and have caused some bad blood and a couple of libel suits, but it is doubtful whether they have won or lost any."

The Populists will poll a considerable vote in all parts of the State, having drawn from the miners, the miners of Eastern Washington and the South country and the Workingmen of Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane. In Seattle there are quite a number of miners who are Populists, and John H. McGraw, since he put down the anti-Chinese riot in 1888 and they are now to be found in the Populists' ranks. In the Pacific district the miners are now Populists and its members have been generally driven into the People's party by the antagonism of the old parties to free silver, a loss which is greater to the Republicans than the Democrats."

"Altogether the incidents of the campaign have been favorable to the People's party and does not carry the State, it will come so near doing so that it will become debatable ground."

NORTH DAKOTA.

The Fusionists Believed to Have the Best of the Battle.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Nov. 5.—D. W. Maita, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, when seen to-night by the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH correspondent said: "We are just entering the laboratory of the new Australian ballot in this State and the Republicans of the last Legislature have left the matter in such shape that I am afraid each voter will have to be furnished with an interpreter. In some of the legislative districts our candidates have been omitted from the official ballot, and it looked for a time so square that I feared we would be forced to make a compromise against the Republican Secretary of State. The Populists have the tickets from being printed without the names of our candidates. However, I do not think the omissions were intentional. The Populists believe that the choice of all parties for Supreme Court justices, whose name was left off, was the only stand upon the ticket after many hard-fought battles. One thing, continued the Chairman, that is worrying our Republican friends is that they cannot locate the enemy with sufficient accuracy to gain victory. The most important Republican cry in the present campaign is 'Where are they?' Where are those 12,000 Democratic cast in 1886? The fusionists are not yet organized, and since that time have been largely attended and have continued so up to the present time. So far as the State Central Committee is concerned, however, it has been decided and the verdict of the people will be awarded in a day or two, and I confidently believe it will be in favor of the Democratic party."

IOWA.

The Remarkable Change, Politically, Among the Farmers.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 5.—In looking over the political field in this state just before election there is but one conclusion to reach. Iowa will instruct her presidential electors to cast their vote for Cleveland and Stevenson. The sentiment among the agricultural classes this year is in favor of tariff reform. The most eloquent speakers in the Democratic party have been stumping the State and educating the agricultural classes on the great questions of the day until now they are ready to stand up for a better home market and cheaper agricultural implements and necessities of life. In the North the sentiment is in favor of a change in sentiment has not been brought about in a day. It has been years coming. Ten years ago low, round up, Republican money was to be had and since that time the inroads made by Democracy have been as sure as the coming in of the tide. To illustrate the way the sentiment has changed in the last ten years the year 1880 majority was marked up on the Republican side of the State, to the present year when the Democratic side is dominant. The reason for this is only necessary to furnish a few statistics. In 1886 and 1890 the official majorities for the following offices were:

Secretary of State..... 1890.
Auditor of State..... 1892.
Treasurer..... 1892.
Attorney General..... 1892.
Gloss Supreme Court..... 1892.

That was a most terrible inroads into the strength of the Democratic party for the Democratic party to be successful their gains need not be as great as the average they have made for every two years of the past ten.

The registration has been the largest ever recorded in the cities of the State, and as this is the first time the power of the Australian ballot has been used the Democrats are feeling more than jubilant over the result of next Tuesday's election. It has been considered that the Republicans have no fear of losing the gold that has been spread around so liberally.

If the result is favorable Tuesday the last vote ever polled in the State will be cast. The State officials to be selected that day are Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Railroad Commissioner, besides the presidential electors.

Chairman Fullen of the Democratic State Committee says that never in the history of the State has the outlook been brighter for his party. He thinks the campaign of education which has been carried on for the past two months must bear fruit election day. Gov. Boles has delivered over fifty political speeches in the State. The people are educated and informed and his argument has always appealed directly to the farmers, who constitute the main bulk of the voters in this agricultural State.

The result of the Congressional campaigns in the eleven districts of this State are, with the exception of four districts, that the Democrats will carry the same. Congressman White from the Sixth, Butter from the Fourth, Hays from the Second and Hamilton from the Fifth are sure of reelection. Congressmen Pollock and Johnson, the leading Republican tents, have made a good canvas and will probably be returned by his party. In the other seven congressional districts it is safe to say that the Democrats will secure enough Congressmen to have in the Fifty-third Congress a delegation which will at least equal that of the Fifty-second Congress in the number of representatives. When the representatives were Republican and six Democratic.

WASHINGTON.

This New State Is Fighting Ground for Three Parties.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 5.—The contest which is just coming to an end in this State is a new evidence of the fact that whatever the Western people have in hand they throw their whole energy into it. For two months the whole State has been talking politics from the time it rises in the morning until it retires to rest at night, and the result will be received with relief by those who have been vainly trying to get their neighbors to attend to business. The result of the two elections of Congressmen held since the admission of the State has led the Republicans to claim that this is a sure sign of the times, and it is quite a possibility that the first electoral vote may be cast for a Democratic candidate. President Harrison has made some very unpopular appointments to federal offices, and he did not gain any friends when he visited the coast in

May, 1891, for he treated the Reception Committee very discourteously and was generally cranky. All the Republicans were shouting for Blaine at the time of the National Convention, and the information caused a feeling much akin to disgust.

A great crowd was gathered in front of the bulletin board of the principal newspaper on the day of the nomination and when the news came not a cheer was given. The disappointment could not have been greater if the announcement had been all over the country. Col. Patrick Henry Winston, a Federal office-holder, and one of the cleverest speakers in the West, addressed the crowd into it, but though he spoke at his best his oratory fell flat, for his hearers were utterly unresponsive.

The result of the election of Democratic hopes of victory is the serious division in the Republican ranks on State issues, growing out of the irreconcileable lead between the rival factions. The counties of the centers of King and Pierce Counties respectively. As those counties have over one-third of the vote of the State, it is evident that the result will not be very strongly Republican according to the election of 1890, a considerable loss there combined with a slight Democratic gain in the rest of the State might give the Republicans a majority.

The great body of the Pierce Republicans, headed by Nelson Bennett, the National Committeeman, and the great bulk of the Republicans in King County secured the insertion in the platform of a plank endorsing the Lake Washington ship canal, and the breach has been irreconcileable ever since.

The condemnation of the canal scheme by the Democrats has gained for them the votes of all these disgruntled Republicans, and has lost them the support of the Democratic voters in King.

The Democratic ranks in King are, however, not nearly so broken as are those of the Republicans in Pierce, for the result of the election of 1890 of that county will muster more than a corporal's guard on election day. There is also good reason to suppose that in other counties with the same plumb it is likely to lose the ticket votes in all directions.

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MICHIGAN.

A Decidedly Mixed Condition on State and National Tickets.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee made the following statement to the correspondent of the *SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH* to-night:

I have no hesitation in saying that the news from Michigan will be cheering to all Democrats. Political committees in this State have in the past been taught the severe lesson of using moderation in prediction. Bearing this in mind and desiring not to say that which the returns next Tuesday will not bear, I can only say that the electors of Michigan chosen next Tuesday will cast their votes in the electoral college for Grover Cleveland. We shall return over half the Representatives in Congress. We shall elect the Governor, and much, if not all, the State ticket, with a Legislature that will elect a Democratic United States Senator. This will be good enough for one day.

—**Chairman Democratic State Committee.**

The Republican prospects in Michigan are not so good as those of the Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

My judgment is that the Republicans of Michigan will elect eight Presidential electors, or two more; that they will carry the State ticket in the neighborhood of 14,000 majority, will elect a majority of the Senate, and will elect a majority of the Legislature, thus insuring the election of a Republican United States Senator.

(Signed) JAMES MCMILLAN.

No confident predictions as to results in the State ticket in Michigan are made by unqualified observers. Both sides are awaiting. But sides are talking to keep their courage up. Senator McMillan declares that the entire Republican ticket will be elected "by a large majority."

He is regarded as absurd. The Democrats and Populists have fused in the Attorney-General and Supreme Court Judge.

The Republicans are not yet in a position to make for those positions; it will be an exceedingly close vote. While the Democrats at headquarters will give nothing for publication concerning the election, keeping their claims it is well known that they confidently count on carrying the Attorney-General and Supreme Court Judge by a large majority.

Both sides are awaiting the results of their Governor by a large majority because of his popularity. The Democratic candidate for State Treasurer may be elected by a majority. The Republican ticket is naturally weak in having no candidates from a city. It has been the tamest state campaign ever known. A strong national ticket must be a good one and the campaign strong to insure a Republican triumph in Michigan.

It is believed by the Democrats that the margin will be small and that Judge Morse, their candidate, will get over the line a wide margin ahead of the Republicans. The Democrats and Populists have fused in forty-two of the 122 members of the Legislature.

It looks extremely likely that the joint ballot will be elected and that someone acceptable to both Democrats and Populists will be chosen as the State Senator in the United States Senate.

The Democrats cannot fail to carry less than seven of the fourteen presidential electors unless a considerable number of them do not appear. There is a chance of winning nine away from the Republicans although one would be a Weaver elector. Some of the men stand ready to support ten electors for the Republicans, but that can hardly be. Some of the strong Democratic Congressional districts are in doubt so far as the outcome is concerned, owing to local dissatisfaction, but that does not extend to the section of Detroit. It would seem that the Republicans are reasonably sure of electing six and the Democrats four Congressmen, with two in doubt. In all the estimated totals and his best information, the Sheriff of Macomb County writes a telegram to United States Marshal Walker, indicating that deputies appointed by Walker will not be respected in Macon. Walker will not be present in Macon, and indicates trouble between the state and federal authorities in that county on election day.

Berlin is to have an "L" road. The City Council has agreed to it and the Emperor is to sanction it. Siemens & Halske's perfected plan is precisely on the New York style. Each car will receive two electric motors at each end, thus equally distributing the power over the whole car.

Prospero Moseraria, who has just died at Berlin at the age of 73, has left his entire fortune, nearly \$6,000,000, to the city, with instructions to establish labor schools and lodgings for homeless and unoccupied laborers. He was unmarried and a simple funeral service and his modest inheritance were given to the German Government.

The German Emperor is tremendously industrious in enjoying himself. But yesterday at Wittenberg, on the 7th he inspects the ship-yards at Stettin, for the 10th he has arranged to go to Berlin to pay a short visit to his son, the Crown Prince, who is to begin hunting on that occasion. On the 15th the Emperor will attend the swearing in of the recruits at Kiel, and for the end of the month he has accepted an invitation to hunt with Prince Alfred, King of Wurtemberg on their estates. While emperors dance the tango, their subjects dance the tax-payer's tango.

According to this year's statistics France's total indebtedness is \$11 millions of francs, Russia's over 18 millions of francs, England's a trifle under the last figure, Italy's over 11, Austria-Hungary's over 9, and the German Confederation nearly 9 millions of francs.

United States Consul Ryder, recently convicted of fraud and sentenced to Copenhagen for a year and a half in prison, has been pardoned through the intercession of the Washington authorities. His immediate return to the United States is imminent.

During the coming week several important meetings of party leaders will be held in Berlin, preliminary to the opening of the Reichstag.

The general drift of political development points to the Government securing a majority for the army bill through a coalition of Conservatives, Center and the members of the Reichstag, Prince Bismarck's denunciation of the monarchial France would be more dangerous to peace than a republic.

Fusion in the West does not mean that the Democrats have abandoned their party, or that they are enamored of any of the chimerical schemes of the People's party.

Fusion simply means that there is an arrogant, obnoxious and dangerous enemy, which must be destroyed, and for that purpose the Democrats and the Republicans will unite.

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FORTY PAGES.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1892.

Weather forecast for thirty-six hours, beginning at 8 a. m. to-day, for Missouri: Fair; stationary temperature.

Light rain has fallen in Michigan, Illinois and north of the Ohio River; elsewhere conditions are fair.

There has been a decided fall in temperature in the Mississippi Valley, and eastward to the coast. Freezing temperatures are reported from the Ohio Valley, and the temperature will drop to West of the Mississippi River the temperature will drop to 30°.

Weather forecast for thirty-six hours, beginning at 8 a. m. to-day, for St. Louis: Fair; continued Warner; probably cooler Monday.

CHAS. P. JOHNSON is a ring-smasher.

WRITE in the name of Chas. P. Johnson for Circuit Attorney.

A VOTE for Zachritz or Clark is a vote for the Four Courts ring.

THERE is no maoebiasm so mossy as high-tariff protection.

A SCRATCH victory is a victory of the people over the bosses.

A VOTE for Chas. P. Johnson is a vote against the Four Courts ring.

DOWN the hoodum bosses by voting for clean, honest, capable candidates.

THE defeat of Zachritz and Clark means the defeat of the Four Courts ring.

THE Republican party is dying of fatty degeneration of the moral character.

ELUCT Chas. P. Johnson to down the Four Courts ring and he will down it.

THE defeat of Sherwood and Shirk means the defeat of the railroad bosses.

WRITE in the name of Chas. Nagel for Supreme Judge, in place of Sherwood and Shirk.

A TARIFF reform administration will put century-old infants into breeches and boots.

POLHMAN's record is too well known to be repeated and is too unsavory for decent voters.

THE American voter should scrutinize the party that insists on scrutinizing his ballot.

LIJN and the Cabinet might have saved Mr. Harrison if Mr. Frick had not put in his car.

DEMOCRATS, do not neglect to scratch Clark and write in the name of Chas. P. Johnson.

REPUBLICANS, do not neglect to scratch Zachritz and write in the name of Chas. P. Johnson.

THE high tariff robs the American consumer and makes the American voter a mercenary wretch.

UNCLE SAMUEL has no fat-tailed Persian sheep to give to the American farmer. Everything he has to give goes to the plutocrats.

H. C. FRICK is like Mephistopheles in Goethe's "Faust," who described himself as the "Power which always wills the bad and works the good."

JUDGE DILLON's decision in the matter of the registration lists chiefly served to make another exhibition of City Councilor Marshall's incapacity.

THE wages of 500 "protected" workmen at Dayton, Tenn., have been reduced 35 per cent this year. Is this a reason why the South should vote for McKinleyism?

THE man who thinks he looks like Napoleon will meet his Waterloo next Tuesday. He may count himself lucky if he is not sent to the St. Helena of retirement.

In intimating its belief that Warner can be elected without the Irish and Jewish vote the Grand Army Review allows cool enthusiasm to get away with wise caution.

It is well that candles are not very costly. The World's Fair Esquimaux, with their exacting hyperborean appetites, might be driven to Chicago oleomargarine.

NOTWITHSTANDING the readiness with which millionaires contribute their millions to the Republican slush fund the party managers continue to levy blackmail

on Government clerks. Roosevelt complains, however, and Attorney-General Miller promises to look into the matter when he gets time.

IRISH and German voters want to know what prompted Polkman's declaration in his Tower Grove speech that if elected Warner would lift 300 of their countrymen from the police force.

S. H. H. CLARK, Mr. Gould's Heutent in the West, thinks Kansas and Nebraska will both be carried for Weaver. Mr. Clark is considered a very good judge of political probabilities.

DO NOT be surprised at the total destruction next Tuesday of protectionism, force-billism, McKinleyism, Frickism and Pinkertonism—that is everything which goes to make up latter-day Republicanism.

ONE hundred and eighty Federal Supervisors of Election have been appointed in Texas. This indicates a belief that with plenty of bayonets and a drastic force bill the State might be carried for the plutocracy.

MR. HARRISON is so anxious for purity at the polls that he expects his United States Marshals to knock out the Australian ballot system, the only one by which the voter can be sure to express his honest sentiments.

A PROTECTION cartoonist represents British free trade as a lie. It is like life in its ability to devour the commerce of the world while the young and vigorous America is bound with the chains of taxation.

THE Pinkerton contribution of \$10,000 to the Republican campaign fund should bring from President Harrison a card of thanks. The Pinkertons shed their blood and give their money for the preservation of the high tariff.

OF the increased registration of 88,000 in Chicago 60,000 votes are given to the Democrats by conservative estimates. If this holds good next Tuesday the State will be carried by Cleveland and Altgeld with something to spare.

NINE more Minnesota Republicans of prominence, including an ex-Congressman, two former State officers and one clergyman have abandoned their party and propose to vote for Cleveland. Read the handwriting on the wall.

THE people of the United States are willing to pay millions in taxes to support an economical government but not one cent to swell the unearned profits of Carnegie, Frick and Niedringhaus. This belief will be confirmed next Tuesday.

BY the substitution of bags for barrels, the cooperage industry of Philadelphia is nearly wiped out. Why not "protect" the cooperage industry by some law that will check the use of bags? It would be quite as justifiable as the protection provided for other Pennsylvania industries.

WHILE the workingmen of the country are sending contributions from their small earnings to support the Homestead victims of Frick, that rich labor fighter is giving a part of the magnificent surplus he has ground out of his workingmen and the people to buy votes for the perpetuation of the protective policy.

THE inefficiency of the local Democratic machine should spur St. Louis Democrats to extraordinary exertions to bring out the vote and carry the city. Individual energy and enthusiasm must make up for committee apathy and inactivity. Victory would be the more glorious if it were the result of popular fervor.

ON another page will be found a careful and exhaustive review of the political situation in the doubtful State by the party Chairman of Committees. It is the clearest, most accurate and most authoritative forecast obtainable, and will prove useful to those wishing to figure on the probable result next Tuesday.

IF HARRISON is re-elected and makes up his cabinet on Wanamakerian principles, as he did four years ago, he will have to make H. C. Frick Secretary of War, Andrew Carnegie Secretary of the Interior and Sir George M. Pullman Secretary of State, the last named having the advantage of the personal acquaintance of the King of Italy in addition to the qualification of \$50,000,000.

AS a last desperate effort, the Republican press is again bringing out the list of Ministers and Consuls appointed from the South by Mr. Cleveland. As the Southern people pay a very large part of the expenses of the Government, including the pensions for Union soldiers, there could have been no great crime in allowing them a share of the offices at the disposal of a President whom they had assisted in electing. If the South is not a part of the Union the secret should be made known.

THE "advisory committee," which has now become a permanent Republican institution, established not to advise but to furnish boddle, is composed this year of eleven men whose aggregate wealth is estimated at \$140,000,000. They are all beneficiaries of Republican legislation and are in politics only for business purposes. Among them are Philetus Sawyer, whose immense fortune of \$25,000,000 is invested almost entirely in Wisconsin and Michigan lumber interests, heavily protected. Hamilton Disston is another adviser, worth \$10,000,000, all but a small fraction of which is law made and represents what

he has been able to get from the American people by selling cutlery to them at prices higher than he charges in Australia. Thomas Dolan, the chairman, has \$5,000,000, every dollar of which represents the profits of monopoly. George M. Pullman, who made a great fortune out of his sleeping car patents, is now possessed of another through his connection with various protected favorites of government. They are all earnest, zealous men, willing to pay a high price for their legislation.

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There is now no lack of those who can make speaking cartoons. Many excellent ones have been wrought by unknown persons in the past five months and we may say in justice to Mr. McKinley that here is an industry which he has really stimulated. Indeed, the apostle of Protection has himself been mercilessly caricatured. He has been made to carry crushing loads of bogus American tin and his stinking cigar and astonished Teuton have everywhere drawn crowds to the show windows. Mr. Cleveland's honest rotundity has not escaped, and Grandfather's Hat has been indelibly graven upon the American memory.

No one who has taken any interest in the campaign will soon forget the pictorial part of it. Here's luck to the cartoonists! May they all vote the right ticket, whatever they may have done in their cartoons.

THE YOUNG VOTERS.

In making estimates of election probabilities one essential fact should not be forgotten—that the young man is in politics this year more actively, earnestly and intelligently than ever before since the civil war. For several years past the youth of the country have not specially interested themselves in political discussion because in it there was nothing to stimulate their thought or engage their imagination. It has been a dry rehearsal of issues dead before many of them were born or a dreary wrangle over the personal qualities of the "ins" and "outs." In other words the young man has not been asked to choose between two distinctly declared party policies. Grover Cleveland's message of 1887 changed all this. It gave the people something to think about. It laid bare the question of most importance to the country, the question which cannot be evaded, but must be met. It is one which reaches to the foundation of free government, and upon the answer to it depends the very existence of free institutions in America, just the sort of question to arouse young blood. It is too much to expect men whose mental habits were fixed forty years ago to change their point of view. They will continue to vote according to the convictions of the past. The young men whose minds are open hold the balance of power.

TWO RELIGIO-COMMERCIAL POLITICIANS.

The story of the \$400,000 corruption fund raised during the last week of the campaign of 1888 was told by Mr. Wanamaker himself, who frankly admitted his own part in the transaction. "My contribution," said he, "was \$10,000. I had a large experience in raising money from my connection with the Christian associations and other enterprises of that sort."

"Enterprise" is good. It is just the word a man would use who carries business into religion, but is careful to keep religion out of business. But Christians shudder when such an epithet is applied to religious work.

Mr. Wanamaker is not the only religio-commercial politician, however. Mr. Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury under Elder Harrison, knows something about working the religious racket, as his recent interview proves. He doesn't see much difference between the church and the saloon" when it comes to politics. Mr. Foster admits that "doesn't sound very well, perhaps, but when you get into politics you find that everyone is doing the same thing, and your conscience is likely to be blunted a little after a time."

Very much blunted, we should say. And the practical intelligence is blunted, too, for no man in his senses would thus insult every Christian and every church by lumping religious undertakings with saloons "and other enterprises" of a commercial character. Wanamaker and Foster are in evidence for the consideration of Christians next Tuesday.

THE CARTOONISTS.

There is one deserving class of workers who are entitled to a holiday after Tuesday. They are the cartoonists. The editorial press is again bringing out the list of Ministers and Consuls appointed from the South by Mr. Cleveland. As the Southern

people are to the coasts of Europe it is time for Uncle Sam to act. We have rope enough to hold any number of islands until they can be permanently secured.

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There is now no lack of those who can make speaking cartoons. Many excellent ones

CLINK OF GOLD

It Is Heard Where Republicans Are Gathered Together.

How the Great Campaign Boobie Was Raised.

CONTRIBUTED DIRECTLY BY THE TOIL OF THE WORKERS.

Protected Millionaires Lop Off a Trifl of Their Enormous Profits to Aid the High Tariff Party—Constant Reductions in Wages in Their Factories—Everything Points to a Great Democratic Victory.

PITTSBURGH, PA., NOV. 5.—The exposure of the repetition of the great boodle raising scheme of the Manufacturers' Club is much discussed in political circles here. In the manufacturing districts of the city little else is heard of. News of this kind spreads slowly here, especially when the local press is averse to taking up a great exposure if it affects the tight old city of Philadelphia. No political article would influence the average workingman more than the printed list of the contributors of the Republican corruption fund. This, followed as it was by the Harran letter, has brought out many extremely interesting facts bearing on the subject. In the Kensington district intelligent men identified with the cause of tariff reform denounce the rich boobies of the club or Walnut street. As was stated in the exposure, the most successful committee of the Manufacturers' Club, appointed to raise money in Philadelphia, has been the one devoted to "seeing" the textile manufacturers. They rated dollars galore, and the members hold their heads high among the others of the club, and pride themselves on their "great work."

There is another side to the picture. In Philadelphia there are 60,000 textile workers. They differ with the sleek members of the committee regarding the merits of the case. They remember that while the tide of wealth has flowed into the banks to the credit of the manufacturers, during the past ten years successive reductions in wages have occurred. Nowhere in the United States have the textile workers learned the truth with keener appreciation than in those same Kensington districts of Philadelphia.

WHERE IT CAME FROM.

In last March there was a strike among the hand employed by W. T. Smith & Son, whose works are on Third street, above Lehigh avenue. The men of the strikers were filled by other workers. The firm makes rugs, curtains, upholstery goods and other textile novelties, upon which the McKinley bill laid an increased duty averaging 35 per cent. The aggregate reductions in wages in this mill during the past two years were as follows:

Percent
50
40
30
20
10

W. T. Smith & Son appear on the Manufacturers' Club list as large contributors to the great corruption fund exposed. Another manufacturing company that gave freely is Boyle, Harrison & Keye, on Lehigh avenue and Oriana street. They are extensively engaged in the manufacture of upholstery goods. The chenille cutters employed by them have suffered a reduction of 15 per cent since the passage of the McKinley bill, quite sufficient to meet the club's contribution and leave something over for pleasure. In Godschalk's mill in the vicinity of Twenty-third and Wood streets, where a contribution was secured by the Textile Committee, there has been a general reduction of 15 per cent in wages. In Solomon's mill on Garnet street, below Somerton, another contribution concern, there have been two reductions since the bill of the doughty Major went into operation. The total amount was 25 per cent. The last reduction was as follows: On the manufacturer of silk goods, 15 per cent; on woolen goods, 10 per cent, and on woolen and cotton goods, 5 per cent. The excuse given by the firm for the last reduction was that their competitors had cut down the wages of their employees and they were forced to do likewise.

THREE REDUCTIONS.

John Bromley & Sons, one of the \$10,000 contributors to the boodle fund, are located at Lehigh avenue and Front street. They employ about 1,500 hands and they have the reputation of owning the largest upholstery manufacturing plant in the world. They have made three reductions within four years in wages paid the weavers, winders and spinners. There are about 200 children in the mills whose wages average about \$1.20 a week. Some of the young women in the mills do not average more than \$2.50 a week. It is quite probable that the \$10,000 contribution of the Bromleys, which was deemed "small" by the Republican bosses, has been raised to \$20,000. In most of the textile works wages are less than formerly.

Superintendent of the Census Porter states that the average wages paid in the wool industry of Pennsylvania is \$6.85 a week all the year around, or about \$1.15 per day. These people are not better off than ten years ago. Many find themselves poorer. On the contrary the leading textile manufacturers grow richer year by year. Observe the figures showing the wealth of the following firms, each of which gave largely to the great boodle fund:

PROTECTED MILLIONAIRES.	\$12,450,000
John Dolan & Co.	\$2,000,000
John Bromley & Sons	2,000,000
Bronner Bros.	1,000,000
Doran Bros.	250,000
Bromley Bros.	200,000
James Doak, Jr., & Sons	200,000
Joseph Taylor & Sons	100,000

The Mosers, Dobson manufactured blan-kets, cloths, cloths and plaid goods; Thomas Dolan & Co., coatings; Horner Bros., upholstery; Borden Bros., ingrain carpets; Stinson Bros., tapestry carpets; James Doak, Jr., & Sons, coatings, and Joseph Taylor & Sons, ingrain carpets. Here are a few instances only of how the tariff has affected textile manufacturers. Most of the establishments have made their money within fifteen years. The total of the capital of Boyle, Harrison & Keye, fifteen years ago, was \$1,700. They have not hesitated to reduce the wages of their workers. The capital of the entire ten concerns, whose names appear did not amount to over \$200,000 all

told when they began business. During the past summer the Kensington Reform Club, an organization composed mainly of textile workers, and which embraces in its membership a large number of the best informed advocates of tariff reform to be found anywhere in the textile trade, commissioned F. A. Herwig to investigate and report upon the changes in wages, materials and the character and prices of materials used in the manufacture of textile fabrics.

A HANDY MAN.

Mr. Herwig was honored by the textile workers in 1886 by being sent by them to Washington to appear before the Ways and Means Committee to ask for free wool. On another occasion he was elected to represent them when they appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury for a few years ago to have the Manufacturers' Club and the high priest of protection in that organization, Mr. Frémont, to make something known as waste, thus depriving the Government of its tariff charges and finishing the same in his own mill. In his report the facts set forth were obtained through personal interviews with workmen and the superintendents and overseers of the establishments visited him. His statement:

"The materials used in staple wool goods have deteriorated so greatly as to require a decrease in wage earnings, owing to the breaking of fibers and filling, causing frequent stoppages and employments for inspection, which under the McKinley bill there is little or no hope for an improvement in the quality of the materials. In novelty goods the change in price is most important, and the wages will average about 15 cents a pound, but they are still called silk curtains."

"The material formerly used in the manufacture of chenille curtains was silk, which has been discontinued. The new material used now is cotton, cost per pound 15 cents, and costs about 15 cents a pound, but they are still called silk curtains."

"The wages paid during the past three years for weaving curtain web have been as follows: 1860, 14 to 18 cents per yard; 1870, 12 to 16 cents per yard; 1882, 10 to 15 cents per yard."

"This reduction has been going on steadily since the enactment of the McKinley bill, though the average increase in the class of goods of 25 per cent. The above figures are taken from the best paying mills, and the others are for working on the hand looms. The former mill, which averaged 12 cents per yard is paid and from that downward. Weavers will average about 10 cents leaving the reductions in the rate of wages paid by the mills, which are as follows: 1860, 98 cents per pair; 1872, from 62 to 95 cents per pair."

"In the garment industry in Philadelphia the reductions of wages have mainly been brought about by the changes from the slow power to the latest fast looms, and by the deterioration of raw materials. The cost of breakage, breakage in warp and filling. The frequent stoppage of looms and hence loss of time and harder work, mean consequent loss of earnings."

A CASE IN POINT.

"I heard of a example of wage cutting in a rug mill, that of John O'Neill, who controls the works on Second street, between his son and daughter travel several miles to their work. In the first two weeks of August last the weavers come in pairs of hands earned \$1.10, in the next two months they earn \$1.20 a month, and as four weeks pass by, the wages are reduced to \$1.00. Of course the other help are worse off. In course leaving the reductions in the rate of wages paid by the mills, which are as follows: 1860, 98 cents per pair; 1872, from 62 to 95 cents per pair."

"In the garment industry in Philadelphia the reductions of wages have mainly been brought about by the changes from the slow power to the latest fast looms, and by the deterioration of raw materials. The cost of breakage, breakage in warp and filling. The frequent stoppage of looms and hence loss of time and harder work, mean consequent loss of earnings."

J. Morrison, Chairman:

I hereby apply for membership in the above association and pledge my best efforts to aid in the election of a candidate for Congress who will support the cause of tariff reform during this campaign. I serve, and my Post-office address is No. —.

THEODORE W. REED, SECRETARY.

NATIONAL TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

ROOM 2, 516 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

THEODORE W. REED, SECRETARY.

INCREASED MAJORITY FOR GROVER CLEVELAND EXPECTED.

PETERSBURG, VA., NOV. 5.—The general impression here is that the contest between Harrison and Cleveland will be close. An intimate friend of Gen. Mahone, when asked to-day as to the general election in the Fourth District, said that if the Republican "cast" their ballot for Col. Thomas Goode, the Third party candidate, he would be elected, but, on the other hand, if Hon. James E. Eps, Democratic candidate for Congress from this district, should get one-fourth of the Republican vote in the district the chances are good that he would be elected. Congressmen are asked to give their views on the subject." The National Veteran Tariff Reform League was organized since the election of Mr. S. J. Gilham, Representative, well known for his criticism of Mr. Cleveland, while President Roosevelt's supporters are not so active.

THEO. F. J. MORRISON, SECRETARY.

CLOTHING TRADE.

COL. KELLY'S COUNTIES.

MISSOURI POLITICS.

CLOSING RALLIES HELD ALL OVER THE STATE.

LOUISIANA, NOV. 5.—Louisiana will undertake to outdo the Republicans in this state. To many who receive the circular extracts from public documents in Washington were forwarded and the plain facts unimpassioned were given. The national convention was broadcast among the soldiers was this:

Veterans, read the truth. Private pension bills signed by the presidents during their term of office since 1861 were in numbers as follows:

President A. Lincoln	44
President A. Johnson	43
President U. S. Grant	42
President R. B. Hayes, four years	325
President R. B. Hayes, four years	700
President Grover Cleveland, four years	1,000

These figures cannot be refuted, and more veterans were retained in offices by Groves Cleveland than by any other President. This is the record of Col. Kelly's counties in this state. Col. Kelly's countys of the city shows that there are over 4,000 veterans here who are going to vote the Democratic ticket and there are over 11,000 in the state. To many who receive the circular extracts from public documents in Washington were forwarded and the plain facts unimpassioned were given. The national convention was broadcast among the soldiers was this:

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DISSTON'S MILLIONS

They Were Acquired by the Grace of Protection.

A LARGE CONTRIBUTOR TO THE REPUBLICAN BUDGET.

His Workmen Beginning to Inquire if They Are Not the Ones Who Really Give the Money—Some Statistics That Tell a Queer Story—Political Miscellany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 5.—Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia is a ten-time millionaire. He made his money manufacturing saws. In 1888 he gave \$10,000 to the Republican campaign corruption fund, and bought protection for his saws in the McKinley bill. The duty is so heavy that it practically prohibits the importation of foreign saws. To continue this pleasant protection Mr. Disston has given \$10,000 to the vote-buying fund of 1892. He also assisted President Thomas Dolan of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Club to lay flat out of other protected manufacturers to the tune of a million or so.

Mr. Disston is the largest saw manufacturer in the world, and his trade is not confined to the United States. Henry Disston & Sons sell saws and files and tools in all the markets of Europe and in South America and Australia. In fact all over the world. Of course, Mr. Disston is "protected" in his home market and can snap his fingers at the manufacturers of Sheffield, England, for instance, but it is in South America and Australia and those other countries where Mr. Disston is not protected, there he is brought into open competition with the saw manufacturers of free trade, pauper-labored England. If he cannot afford to pay American wages and still compete with foreign manufacturers in the United States, how can he do so in Russia, or Brazil, or New Zealand?

In those foreign countries Mr. Disston has no protection, and it might be supposed that the field would be closed to him. But it seems that Mr. Disston puts his products down in the open markets, down far below what he charges for the same articles in the United States, where he says he has to have protection in order to keep up the pay of his workmen, down even below the prices fixed by the manufacturers of free trade, pauper-laboring, driving them out of the market and practically monopolizing the saw trade of the world. He does this and has an immense foreign trade and is worth \$10,000,000 made out of saws. The fact that he is constantly reaching out after more of that foreign trade proves conclusively that his finds are not protected. Spear Jackson of Sheffield, England, are perhaps the next largest manufacturers of saws and files, and are the Distons' principal competitor in the markets of the world, but they find it very difficult to compete with them in foreign markets. Copy of Henry Disston & Sons' wholesale price-list, with discounts for use in the United States, and copies of their price-lists and discounts for the foreign market tell an interesting tale. For instance, they show that a twenty-four inch, solid tooth circular saw, which costs \$12 in the United States, costs \$12, or 10 per cent off, or \$5.94, is sold to the dealer at the other side of the world for \$6.00 or about \$1.00 less. What is the difference? It is in the cost of shipping and insurance, and in the cost of labor. What is the difference between a \$10.00 and a \$10.00 dollar saw, is wholesaled at \$10.00 in the United States, and \$10.00 in foreign countries? The answer is that the Distons make a great many of them, but they have one 26-inch saw, which they describe in their American catalogues as "the finest industrial saw ever made." This is put down to the home trade dealer at \$30 per dozen, with 30 per cent off, or \$21, while abroad it is sold at \$10.00 per dozen. Quite a difference, that, in the price of a dozen hand-saws, \$10, nearly 50 cents a saw. What is the result? The hardware dealers who buy the same article in America and make \$7.50 a dozen, or 90 cents less than the American saws, are glad to make the foreign prices quoted are the prices packed and delivered on board ship. The articles mentioned were taken at random, and the same goods sold by Disston & Sons. Compared article by article the lists show a difference of from 10 to 25 per cent in favor of the Distons. The reason is that the Distons' protected land tell why he should be compelled to pay \$2.50 for a hand-saw made here at his own door while the same article is sold in the same market in Canada, in South America or far-off Australia for \$2, and if these saws can be sold at a profit of \$2.00 a dozen in the open market, why not? I am sure that the Distons' are not protected American workingmen as they are not protected by the tariff. Hamilton Disston would not be worth \$10,000,000 and would not be able to give his check for \$10,000 to the Republican campaign corruption fund.

WITHOUT BLAS.

VIEW OF THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—A prominent paper which has claimed all through the campaign to be non-partisan, prints the following review of the situation in two big counties by its staff correspondent:

"All the Hill razors are hidden away in Cortland County. Somewhat earlier in the campaign the air was thick with them, and Republicans set their sestors on gory contest. But it was a long time before election, and the fighting blood has considerably cooled since then. In fact Lawyer Irving H. Miller, who was re-elected for the Democratic club on account of Mr. Cleveland's nomination, and wrote a letter calling the worst that could have been made, is working as hard as anybody for his party's success. 'Because I hate Republicans so much, even though they are not my party, and because I like the Chicago platform endorses, it is the reason he gives me,' said the wrangler Senator Hill's decision to speak here on Friday has done good. To offset the influence of the Republicans, there was an emergency meeting of the State Committee for some man of national reputation, with hopes that either McKinley or the Disston would come to speak. The campaign in the county has been vigorous on both sides. The campaign, so far as the Republicans are concerned, was fired to-night at a monster mass meeting at Cooper Union, under the auspices of the Republican Club. At 8:15 Hon. Thomas B. Reed made his way onto to the stage. No sooner was he seen than with one accord the audience, and every seat on the platform, rose to its feet. Handkerchiefs, banners, canes and umbrellas were flourished in the air and cheer after cheer for Reed shook the very walls of the hall. The enthusiasm of the crowd to subside. Just as things began to quiet down Mr. Chamberlain, a speaker appeared, who sat on the platform, was called on for a speech. 'It is curious,' he said, 'for a life-long Republican to be at Democratic meetings.' The audience, with arms extended, and the speaker, when he meant the tidal wave of victory. With movements so quick that the eye could scarcely follow, he had a gun and aimed it, and knew it was the force bill under consideration. And on to the platform he went, the close attention of his auditors.

It was the most unique event of a remarkable campaign.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The last gun of the campaign, so far as the Republicans are concerned, was fired to-night at a monster mass meeting at Cooper Union, under the auspices of the Republican Club. At 8:15 Hon. Thomas B. Reed made his way onto to the stage. No sooner was he seen than with one accord the audience, and every seat on the platform, rose to its feet. Handkerchiefs, banners, canes and umbrellas were flourished in the air and cheer after cheer for Reed shook the very walls of the hall. The enthusiasm of the crowd to subside. Just as things began to quiet down Mr. Chamberlain, a speaker appeared, who sat on the platform, was called on for a speech. 'It is curious,' he said, 'for a life-long Republican to be at Democratic meetings.' The audience, with arms extended, and the speaker, when he meant the tidal wave of victory. With movements so quick that the eye could scarcely follow, he had a gun and aimed it, and knew it was the force bill under consideration. And on to the platform he went, the close attention of his auditors.

The odds have raised in Cleveland's favor since last Wednesday. The only bats outside of those of \$100 to \$200 made yesterday that were not made by professionals. The bat-

last presidential campaign the proprietor of Cleveland's cigar store, paid lower wages as a matter of necessity. Since then, though work has been steady, wages have been reduced in spite of the Republican party's efforts to protect them. Hard on their chances under either Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Harrison for another four years. The Democrats say the result will be in their party when the votes are cast in secret.

In the adjoining county of Tompkins there are no factories in either party, but the campaign is none the less intense for that. With a larger registration than in 1888 and the claim that it favors the party very much, the Republicans are almost lost on the old principle which they charge to the secret ballot law. The Harrison plurality in 1888 was 1,165, which is the same amount as in 1892, according to the figures of Mr. Depew and Mr. Held.

Mr. Depew was then introduced and made a short speech. Great applause greeted Mr. Depew's retirement and the meeting, which was a decided success of the campaign, slowly dispersed.

ILLINOIS CAMPAIGN.

CROWNING EFFORTS MADE BY BOTH GREAT PARTIES.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 5.—A glorious finish was added here to-day to one of the most brilliant and aggressive campaigns ever waged by Democracy in Illinois. Just ten weeks ago to-day the campaign was formally opened by the Democrats of this State by a gathering in this city, addressed by Gen. Stevenson and other notables. The ringing words delivered on that occasion inspired enthusiasm, which, after a period of effective hibernation, has now burst forth in the city where it emanated. The Democracy of a greater part of Central Illinois centered here to-day and showed a strength and harmony surpassing great results next Tuesday. All the earlier part of the week had been stormy and disagreeable, seeming to start at a point of disagreement between the two parties, but the weather turned clear and bright, and from early morning till night people poured into the city, there being to-night about 15,000 strangers here. The visiting delegates this afternoon found it in their power to call a meeting to the Union Hotel to meet Judge Altgeld, Congressman Springer, W. G. Ewing and other distinguished persons who came down from Chicago. After the parade the procession packed the Grand Opera-house to the roof to hear the speeches. Hon. James S. Ewing, Mr. Stevenson and other speakers, and Judge Altgeld with the first speaker and was given a rousing ovation when he arose to speak. He spoke about an hour on the subject of the tariff. Mr. Altgeld spoke up in plain light some burning facts of abuse in State institutions, particularly the Joliet Penitentiary and the Anna Anna Asylum. He said that when an importer tries to bring in goods he must pay a tax into the treasury. United States is not a "protected" manufacturer, being already in this country and fortified behind the McKinley bill, can make the same goods and charge him a higher price. The tariff is a tax on imports and convictions for the same, why not ask them to resent the insult put upon him? Let Mr. Ewing vote against him and his chief. Let Mr. Egan settle his score with his Republican friends. The people of this country are not Irish, nor Irish questions, nor Irish prejudices, nor Irish humbug. There is no good or bad in Ireland, and nothing more.

"The trouble with our friend Egan is that he has a contract on hand. He was summoned from Chicago for a purpose, and was engaged as a chief assassin. He was invited by Mr. Blaine to corral and deliver the Irish vote for Harrison. He has done a fine thing, but it was a hard contract to carry out. It took some time to walk around it, but at last he is out with his proclamation and presumably is doing his best. The trouble with our friend Egan is that he has a contract on hand. He was summoned from Chicago for a purpose, and was engaged as a chief assassin. He was invited by Mr. Blaine to corral and deliver the Irish vote for Harrison. He has done a fine thing, but it was a hard contract to carry out. It took some time to walk around it, but at last he is out with his proclamation and presumably is doing his best. The trouble with our friend Egan is that he has a contract on hand. He was summoned from Chicago for a purpose, and was engaged as a chief assassin. 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ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1892.

Read the Real Estate "Ads"
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If you want good pointers for
INVESTMENTS.

MUST RETRACT.

School Director Fisse Calls Down Several Fellow Directors.

A Boodle Story in Which His Good Name Is Involved.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION DISTURBED BY TALES OF CORRUPTION.

Mr. Fisse Accused of Having Received Money From the Book Trust—His Stormy Scene at the Mercantile Club With Director Rutledge—A Story in Which Rutledge Is Involved—Some Tough Entanglements.

When certain directors of the School Board, some half-dozen in all, arrived at their office yesterday morning and opened their mail, they found the following letter demanding their very earnest attention:

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4, 1892.

MR. FISSE—I have reasons to believe that you have stated concerning me, that in the matter of my vote upon the question of changing the text books in use in the public schools, I was influenced by corrupt and improper motives, and that I was either bribed or assisted as the attorney of the American School Book Co.

I therefore demand of you that you publicly, openly and explicitly withdraw and retract such allegations, or else I shall require you to make reparation that I am entitled to have. Yours truly,

W. E. Fisse.

As may be imagined, that rather startling demand, emanating from a brother director in the School Board, caused quite a commotion, even in the always explosive circles of the School Board directory. Coming without any previous warning whatever, and on the eve of the election of President and other officers of the School Board, which is to take place next Tuesday night, it added a decidedly interesting element to the already interesting personal fight going on in that campaign, and promises, beside, a lively time for Tuesday evening. On that date Mr. Fisse and his fellow-directors, to whom the above letter was sent, will come face to face in the School Board Assembly room. Judging from the tone of Mr. Fisse's letter, the "retractions" asked for will have to be then and there forthcoming, or the writer will be at liberty to require from those directors the "reparation" that he is entitled to have.

Following the receipt of Mr. Fisse's letter yesterday morning, some of the School Board Directors, to whom it had been addressed, held an informal conference over the matter. Then a visit to Mr. Fisse's office, No. 417 Pine street, was made for the purpose of hearing in detail the full meaning of the curt demand for retraction contained in the letter. At Mr. Fisse's office the information was given that Mr. Fisse had left for Cincinnati the evening before on business connected with a law suit, in which he had been retained.

With that first result of their investigation returned the School Board Directors concerned in the matter contented themselves, perforce, with patiently waiting for Tuesday night to come, when they will be enabled to meet Mr. Fisse and arrive at a full understanding of his communication to them.

THE STORY REFERRED TO.

The meaning of the letter is as follows: Mr. Fisse is charged in the story, retraction of which he now demands, with having acted as the agent of the Chicago Text Book syndicate, the American School Book Co., which secured the contract for supplying the St. Louis public schools with text-books, and the story has it received from the syndicate \$1,000 for his services in aiding them to secure the contract. The story, which Director Fisse claims has been told with much elaboration of detail, places him in such a bad light that in several instances, which he quotes, it has caused even his friends to treat him rather coldly and to intimate that an explanation from him was in order. The origin of the story, he explains to the **SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH**, dates from the School Board meeting last May, when the text-book and school-supply bids were submitted to the board. It so chanced that Director Fisse himself presented the bid of the Chicago Book Publishing Syndicate, and advocated it before the meeting. Mr. Fisse states that the way this occurred was that the agent of the syndicate, who was in St. Louis at the time, accosted him as he entered the School Board Assembly room, before the meeting opened, and after a short conversation, handed him the syndicate bid, as he might have handed it to any member of the board whom he chanced to meet first. Mr. Fisse's advocacy of the syndicate's bid, he states, based upon his belief in its advantages over others offered. But that advocacy, following his presentation of the bid, gave his enemies the opportunity of charging that he was acting as the representative of the syndicate, and from that starting point the story has grown, other facts, Mr. Fisse states, being so handled by his enemies in the board as to be made to appear corroborative circumstantial evidence in the premises. One of these facts was that of certain visits made by Mr. Fisse to Chicago since the meeting-night in question. These visits, Mr. Fisse states, were necessitated owing to his having been retained by the defense in the Hoke Ingraving Co. of Chicago against Carl Schraeder of this city for alleged infringement of patent in the chalk-plate engraving process. But despite this fact it was charged that Mr. Fisse went to Chicago, and his quarters of the text-book syndicate, in his capacity as the School Board representative of that syndicate. That this construction was placed upon his Chicago trip first came to Mr. Fisse in rather a peculiar way.

HIS PRECAUTIONS.

On one morning before he was to leave for Chicago on the night train, he happened to meet another member of the School Board, and in the course of the conversation mentioned that he intended going to Chicago that night.

"To Chicago?" asked his fellow-director, in a tone of horror.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Fisse. "What's wrong about that?"

"Very, my dear fellow," responded the

other, "your enemies in the board will swear that you are going to Chicago to confer with the syndicate. You had better be careful."

This, Mr. Fisse states, struck him so forcibly that he determined to guard against such a danger as far as possible. All the time he was in Chicago, he states, he was careful never to be separated from Mr. Carl Schraeder, his client, in whose interest he had gone to the Windy City. They stopped at the same hotel, they took their meals together, they retired at the same hour, they were, in fact, inseparable. Owing to this precaution, Mr. Fisse states, he has a witness to disprove any charges that may be made to the effect that he saw any representative of the text-book syndicate while in Chicago. Nevertheless, he states, the charge is made.

The reason why Director Fisse advocated

the bid of the text-book syndicate, he explains, was that the School Board had taken up the proposed change of text books at a time when only three days remained of the time in which, under School Board rules, such a change could be considered or acted upon.

Whatever bid was accepted after that time came into effect only for the following school year. The syndicate, however,

to supply their books for the current school year at the prices specified in their bid, and Mr. Fisse advocated it because he believed it thereby offered the most inducement to the board.

But he states, none of these facts seemed to weigh against the story being circulated about his connection with the syndicate. As an illustration of the effect of this story, Mr. Fisse relates an experience he had with Mr. John C. Wilkinson. The two were talking over the text-book question, and Mr. Fisse called attention to certain defects in the grammar offered by one of the competing publishing houses. Mr. Wilkinson heard him out and then turned away with the comment:

"Yes, I understand that the syndicate has been very active in calling attention to the defects you mention."

After that meeting, also, Mr. Wilkinson was hot in his manner toward Director Fisse, a fact which the latter attributes solely to the story circulated by his enemies that he was the School Board representative of the text-book syndicate, and under its pay. Mr. Fisse also states that Mr. Samuel M. Kennard, heretofore one of his warmest friends, believes this story against him, and has been supplied with facts of circumstantial evidence that causes him to listen to Mr. Fisse's explanations very frigidly. Mr. Kennard was thrown into rather close connection with the School Board during the text-book bidding, being President of the St. Louis Book Co., which was one of the competing companies.

HIS ENCOUNTER WITH RUTLEDGE.

But the most decisive development of the story so far, as told by Mr. Fisse, was a lively passage that occurred at the Mercantile Club one day last week at the busy dinner time when the club is crowded with members. It chanced that Director Fisse met Director Rutledge at the club cigar stand, around which had a group of gentlemen known to both, though not to each other, and then Director Fisse said to

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LIZZIE BORDEN.

The Murder Mystery Before the Fall River Grand-Jury.

LITTLE NEW EVIDENCE MADE PUBLIC SINCE THE FIRST INVESTIGATION.

Detectives Agree That the Crime Has Failed Their Skill — The Peculiar Features of the Double Tragedy — Lack of Motive One of Its Strongest Phases — Lizzie's Conflicting Stories.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 2.—The Grand-jury will this week take up the case of Lizzie Borden and sift the evidence gathered by the State against her as the slayer of her father and stepmother, and determine if it is strong enough to warrant her indictment for the crime. Since the commitment of Miss Borden by the preliminary trial court, little has come out, but that was not made public till of consequence, or for against the accused woman. One statement only is worth any mention, that made by a detective, W. L. T., that Lizzie called upon him to ascertain the effect of the death of her step-mother prior to that of her father would have upon the disposition of his property. This lawyer, it is said, will be witness before the Grand-jury.

A Boston paper recently printed what purported to be disclosures of a detective employed in the case, which were very sensational and strongly against Lizzie Borden, but it has been shown that the story was imposed upon and no credence is given the story it published.

The detectives agree that this crime presented many difficulties which baffle their skill. Here is a history, so far as the public can be acquainted with it:

On Aug. 4, Mr. Borden goes down town a little earlier than usual to look after his business. It was his custom every day. It must have been a very short time after he had left the house that his wife was found dead in the same room, some four minutes before 11 o'clock. He takes his key and goes up the back stairs to his locked bedroom and stays a few minutes. Then he returns down the stairs into the sitting room to read his papers, as is his wont. About 11:10 o'clock Lizzie Borden, standing at the foot of the back stairs, sees her father's servant girl, who is on the floor above, to go for a doctor for somebody has killed her father.

So when the alarm being given the neighbors come in and find Mr. Borden lying dead on the lounge with his head beaten and mutilated, and after a while they find the servant girl, poor Lizzie, in a guest chamber upstairs still more disfigured.

At the beginning we are confronted by strange problems new in man's mysterious life. What is the cause of such terrible damage? Is it not robbery; nothing in the house was disturbed; Mr. Borden's pockets, containing \$3 in cash and his watch, were not taken.

Other questions she will not answer at all, and the police are at a loss as to the position of the bodies, the house and its surroundings. The house stands in the middle of the block. On one side is a house twenty-five feet away. Both have windows commanding the Borden house and grounds. At the rear there is the barn and yard, separated by a high barbed fence, whose top is guarded by a row of barbed wire. This yard is in length half the distance between the second and Third streets, running in its rear.

The rest of the space is occupied by a third story and lot of Dr. Chagnon, fronting on

Lizzie's lack of emotion.

These are the surroundings. Who was in the house when the murders occurred? There was no one in the house except the maid, who has been there several days. John V. Morse, the quiet old hard-headed Yankee uncle, easily shows that he left the house at 6:30 a.m. on the morning of the murder, and gives her a chance to explain the circumstances that beat heavily against her.

She tangles herself in her explanations and contradictions. First she says she was in the kitchen, not upstairs at all, and when her father came home, then she says she was on the stairs, then she says she was in the kitchen, not upstairs at all, and again she stayed there, she tells Mr. Knowlton, fifteen or twenty minutes.

Other questions she will not answer at all, and the police are at a loss as to the position of the bodies, the house and its surroundings. The house stands in the middle of the block. On one side is a house twenty-five feet away. Both have windows commanding the Borden house and grounds. At the rear there is the barn and yard, separated by a high barbed fence, whose top is guarded by a row of barbed wire. This yard is in length half the distance between the second and Third streets, running in its rear.

The police look through the house, the barn, the yard and the adjoining yards and barns, but find no trace of the murderer.

Gradually the bare terms of this—that either some maniac managed to steal into the house to commit the crime, or the neighbors heard and to go up and disappear undetected or the criminal is a member of the household.

But here the bare facts begin to assail us. Mr. Borden was found about 9:30 in the morning, in the cellar, door bolted, and the only chance left was the side door. But as the murder of Mr. Borden was committed about 9:30 he could not have come in at the front door—that was locked, barred and bolted. He could not have come in at the side door—that was locked, barred and bolted. The only chance left was the side door. But as the murderer was not over-intelligent-looking Irish girl. Most of the morning she had spent in washing the windows inside and out down-stairs. She had been up early, got out of bed, and either or cries or the sound of a body falling. Lizzie says she heard nothing and saw nothing. The neighbors around say that they saw nothing.

The police look through the house, the barn, the yard and the adjoining yards and barns, but find no trace of the murderer.

In public it is the same. When she is arrested it is the same. At the examination it is the same. At the dreadful descriptions of the bodies, there are no tears. In Lizzie's face, but only the calm stolidity in Lizzie's eyes. She even laughs at a suggestion about her stepmother's bulk.

The General went, and on the next day at the Ministerial Council told all about his sorry experience at the palace. The ministers gave the King a lecture on the evils of popular government, and shamelessly denounced the Queen and Carmen Sylvia in a passion dismissed the General with the words:

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ERIN'S HOPE.

It Grows Dim in the Factional Struggles for Power.

Redmond Charged With Working Secretly for Unionists.

IRISH LEADERS QUARRELING OVER THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Chamberlain's Labor Program Falls Flat—Social Problems Engaging the Attention of Leaders of All Parties—Naked and Hungry Paraders Feasted on Speeches—President Harrison's Tail-Twisting Laughed At—Wales on Wheels.

London, Nov. 5.—The interview with Redmond cabled last Saturday to the *SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH* had been a success. In the Irish newspapers, and the McCartyites declare that it is totally different in tone and tenor from the speeches Redmond has been making in Ireland. They say that he wishes to impress the American people with the reasonableness of his attitude and his anxiety for home rule, while all the time he was doing everything to embarrass Gladstone and secure the return of the Unionists to power. They aver that if Redmond's policy in Ireland were on all fours with his statement in the interview there is no reason whatever why he should not join hands with them and restore peace to his distracted country. On the other hand, the moderation of the interview is violently condemned by the extremists of his party. There is much truth in the theory that if Redmond were his own master he would be for unity, but he has raised forces in Ireland which he cannot quell and which through him may prove the ruin of home rule.

It has been agreed to hold a special meeting of the McCartyite party in Dublin on the 16th inst., to be followed on the ensuing day by a general convention of delegates from the federation's branches in Ireland. The meeting is to be mainly concerned with the measures to be adopted to maintain the evicted tenants throughout the winter for as was predicted weeks ago, it is certain that the Paris fund cannot be released for months, even though both parties should agree for that purpose. Even should the Paris tribunal consent to its release, the suit in the English Chancery Court must be disposed of before any agreement can be made effective. The suits of the Redmondites, both in Paris and in London, have left the question of the ownership of the fund in an exceedingly complicated position.

COMING ELECTIONS.
The petitions against the return of Davitt and Fullam for two divisions of Meath will be brought to trial in a fortnight, and it is feared that the trial will invalidate both elections. The McCartyites are petitioning against the election of William Redmond for Clare. During the past week Archbishop Croke has been endeavoring to bring about an arrangement by which the Redmondites will drop their two petitions on condition that the McCartyites withdraw theirs. These efforts have so far not been successful, and there is not much hope that they will result in an amicable settlement. It is the accepted conviction on both sides in Ireland that if the Meath petitions are brought to trial the best chance of effecting a reunion of the two sections will have disappeared.

Chamberlain's labor programme has failed of its intended effect as a political move. Labor leaders whom he hoped to capture for his policy of obstructing Gladstone and home rule deride his proposals as superficial and worthless. In fact, John Burns has already intimated his intention to reply to Chamberlain in the *Nineteenth Century* next month in order to expose the snare which Chamberlain attempted to set for the Labor party. Chamberlain's proposals in their original form were much more drastic than when published, but his capitalistic friends in the Liberal Unionist party got frightened, and, out of deference to them, he was compelled to reduce his scheme to inaction.

The Liberals are looking forward to a possible election in Burnley caused by the anticipated resignation of Mr. Spencer Fullam, who has been connected with building societies which has just collapsed under circumstances which may lead to the indictment of the directors for malversation. His resignation under such circumstances would probably lose the seat and reduce Gladstone's majority.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.
The workingman is forcing himself more and more into the public eye. For weeks he has held the center of the stage in France with the Carmaux strike, and for the past week he has been dividing the interest over here with the great jewel scandal case. Every day a meeting of unemployed is held on Tower Hill, ending with a procession of ragged men and boys. The men who talk to these idle ones come to the place in cabs, go away in cabs and seem to have as good a time as professional labor agitators have in America.

Kerr Hardy, the labor Member of Parliament honored them with a visit and speech the other day, and John Burns, Member of Parliament, lent his aid to keeping up their courage, though nobody does anything practical to help them out of their troubles. Burns talked plainly about labor and socialism a day or two ago. In the course of an interview he said:

"I recognize that socialism has finished its purely theoretical career and that the hour has come for action." "You do not believe in a violent revolution, then, and do not wish to demolish this?" "Oh, no! I don't agree with my friends on the continent, the Socialists of France and Germany on this point. All the reforms we want, and those we accept, are simply stepping stones to other more important. What I mean is that I go in for改良 (reform). I like to go up a time I will break my neck. The difference between continental and English Socialists is that the latter speak of results while the former produce them. Everything with the continental Socialists is despised which has not all of originality and something new. A revolution just now, no matter where, would be crushed within a week."

"But can you bring about wholesale reform in a monarchical government?"

"Certainly. The form of government has nothing to do with its stability. In England the idea of equality is natural, and there is far less antagonism between the upper and the working classes here than there is abroad."

"When do you expect to see a republic in England?"

"I don't know. You had better ask the Prince of Wales, who thinks he will never be King of England. He knows more about monarchies than the throne than I do."

THE ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED.

The Salvation Army suggests that the mer-

chants employ all the idle men as sandwich men, making huge advertising processions out of them. Kerr Hardy declared that there were 200,000 unemployed in Great Britain to-day. The most conservative recognize that something will have to be done and done soon. In spite of the overcrowded labor market workmen everywhere have strikingly long hours.

Wednesday night a train at Thurso on Wednesday night a train of 100 men were killed outright, was planned due to the fact that the man who set the signals worked twelve hours at a stretch. Just before going on duty at a station, he had no sleep for practically two days, being kept up with his sick child, which died. He said he was worn out and gave it up, and begged for a day off, but the railway company would not relieve him, so ten lives were sacrificed in the effort to save 60 cents.

One S. Thompson, a rich man, distinguished himself this week by making what is called the most outrageous and revolutionary speech ever made in London. He is one of the stockholders of the Aerated Bread Co., which owns scores of restaurants in all parts of the town like the dairies of New York. The annual meeting was held on Monday and the reports showed an extraordinary prosperity, with a dividend of \$7 per cent.

In the thickness of his heart Thompson got up and growled that they increase the wages of the waiter girls who are the best of their class. These girls now get from \$2 to \$5 a week. Thompson said that if the company would pay them more money it would save many girls from being driven into marriage with undesirable men. Three shareholders at Thompson's table were unable to pay more. Before he had finished there was a wild uproar and a howl of dissent. One clergyman among the stockholders shouted, "Bosh and rubbish!" and Thompson tried to introduce a vote of no confidence, but the gentleman sonally asked him to "shut up and die."

Everybody is commenting on the queer case of this "revolutionary" stockholder, and he is looked upon with distinct disfavor as an undermining foot to British institutions.

AN ELECTORAL DODGE.

The returns for the release of the Irish-American dynamiters is looked upon here simply as an electioneering scheme, and is not very dignified on the part of the Republican administration. Nobody believes for a moment that the request will be granted, but it gives the administration a chance, however, a growing disposition to hearken to requests from Americs, and the respite of Neill, who was to be hanged on Tuesday, is in line with this. He gets one more week of life while the government looks into the question of his sanity, which evidence is needed in documents now on file from America. This will surely have no effect. No matter how strong these people prove Neill's insanity he is sure to hang next week.

Life in the work-houses is not as placid and roseate as some novelists would have us believe. An old man who had been an inmate of one of the houses had begged to be sent to the other night, but the warden told him to "shut up and die."

Accustomed to obedience the pauper did this and the cookster is now making trouble for the particular institution. At Wrexham Work-house yesterday a child died and they sent for the usual coffin. The coffin was taken to the cemetery and services were held over it by a clergyman of the established church. The child was buried, and everybody went home satisfied. Some people strolling about the Work-house casually discovered that the child's body was still there, and that they had buried an empty coffin, carried it back, put in the child again, and then took the whole thing over in the muzzled up grave.

Speaking of funerals, the burial reform is trying hard to make it cheap for a person to be buried. It is a very expensive proceeding over here, so this week a big meeting has been held with long resolutions and all that sort of thing. Pleasings against excessive funeral decorations have been introduced and the Government has been asked to interfere to help along the good work of cheap funerals.

WORLD'S FAIR.
Grand opera is no more successful here in New York, and no manager ever makes more out of the world's fair. Last night was given a patriotic number by the New York Philharmonic Society, and the audience was completely won over by the singing of the principal soloists.

The monster growth exhibited by some of these delicately shaded silken flowers is the result of pruning away all the smaller buds of the plant and thus allowing its entire strength and energy to be concentrated on the larger flower.

The golden sunflower, which has grown to such an extent that many of the smaller varieties have been neglected. Yet, in all its sizes, ranging from that of a carnation to sun, to the mammoth blossoms produced by the Chinese, the largest sunflower, the chrysanthemum, is equally attractive and beautiful.

THE GOLDEN GATE.
A list of the new and interesting chrysanthemums would of itself fill a small-sized volume. Additions to it are constantly being made, and after this year's shows are considered to be the most interesting and score or more of new varieties chronicled all over the country.

Prominent among the varieties which won first prize were the Golden Gate, a chrome yellow flower of Japanese origin, with whorled center, large flat flowers and spreading petals.

The Beacon is of English origin, and is a neat, pretty dwarf growing variety.

The Beacon is an American seedling from the Vanda line, a magnificent specimen of a double creamy white flower with strong stems.

The outer petals are tubular and reflexed, while those nearer the center are incurved and broad convex tips.

The Moon is of French origin and was sent to America last year. It is of mammoth size and a deep pink in color with a high and well-defined center.

The Sabina Men is of Chinese origin, light yellow and bears a ball shaped flower set off by beautiful dark green leaves.

The Tremont is a clear lemon chrome, very distinct and pure in color, with a well-formed flower and long stems.

The Queen of Spain is white in color, a vigorous grower and blooms about the latter part of October.

The story is a perfect white ball of medium size, curved and borne upon long stems. It makes an excellent pot plant.

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HARD AT WORK

St. Louis Children Interested in the "Post-Dispatch" Contest.

All Want to Win Part of the \$1,000 to Be Given.

LETTERS RECEIVED FROM THE LITTLE CHRISTMAS COUPON-CUTTERS.

All Sorts of Questions Asked Concerning the Competition—How the "Post-Dispatch" Will Add to the Christmas Joy of Many a Home by Distributing 102 Gifts, Ranging From \$5 to \$100—Conditions Governing the Competition—When Will Close.

There is a great deal of interest shown by the young folks in every part of the city in the contest for the gifts offered by the Post-Dispatch to boys and girls turning in the largest number of "Christmas coupons" before Dec. 22, at 9 p.m. Few copies of the paper escape mutilation at the hands of the young coupon hunters.

There is to be \$1,000 in gold divided among 102 contestants. No one will be sold copies of the Post-Dispatch at wholesale. Every boy and girl is thus given an equal chance. Only personal popularity and energy will win this contest and the boy or girl who expects to get a prize must call on their friends who take the paper and get their coupons.

There are a great many grown folks who pay no attention to the contest except to cut out the coupons and lay it aside for the first boy or girl friend who asks for it. These parties should be called upon by the young contestants.

When your friends and neighbors are once brought to take an interest in your collection they will not only save their own coupons but will take the pains to get others for you. No one should rest because they have the promises of ten or more friends that each will save one coupon every day. There will be a great many energetic young folks in the race who will create a surprise on the day of the draw.

Presents to be distributed by the Post-Dispatch to the lucky winners on Christmas Eve are as follows:

Present of \$100.

Presents of \$50 Each.

Four Presents of \$25 Each.

Ten Presents of \$15 Each.

Twenty-five Presents of \$10 Each.

Sixty Presents of \$5 Each.

THE CONDITIONS.

The following conditions and rules governing the contest are easy to understand and the same for all competitors:

The coupons must reach the Post-Dispatch by, or before, 9 o'clock on the evening of Dec. 22.

The boy or girl who sends in the largest number of these coupons cut from the Post-Dispatch by that time will receive the first present, \$100 in gold.

The two next largest will get \$50 each in gold.

The four next largest will get \$25 each in gold.

The ten next largest will get \$15 each in gold.

The twenty-five next largest will get \$10 each in gold.

And the sixty next largest will get \$5 each in gold.

Inclose each package of coupons in an envelope on the outside of which is written the number of coupons inclosed and the name and address of the sender.

The Bundles-Vorortz has proposed the following subjects for the verdict to debate this month:

1. How can the North American Turnerbund continue in its present shape, supposing immigration to fall off?

2. What sort of a people's system of turning should the Milwaukee Bund-Turnerbund engraff upon the system of the St. Louis Turnverein?

The enrollment of the turn-school of the West St. Louis Turnverein is 550, an uncommonly large number. Many non-members are members.

The club-room of the West St. Louis Turnverein is now open for the season and is becoming a popular resort for the members.

The Turnverein of the West St. Louis Turnverein following officers last week: First Speaker, C. W. Steiner; Second Speaker, Edw. Gundlach; First Turnwalt, Charles Gesched; second Turnwalt, John Schmid; Secretary, George Frenger; Corresponding Secretary, A. J. Clabes; First Treasurer, Fred Steiner; Second Treasurer, Adolf G. Dietrich; Third Treasurer, Frank Brinkman.

This afternoon St. Louis Turnverein attended the funeral of Louis Kaufmann, an esteemed member, at his hall, 1528 Chouteau avenue.

Concordia Turnverein has opened a drawing room for boys and girls, the money being given in free hand and musical work.

The new Rock Spring Turnverein will hold its opening festival on Nov. 26.

St. Louis Turnverein will have a Christmas festival and has given the committee \$100 for the demonstration.

Yesterday the girls' class of the South St. Louis Turnverein made a pedestrian trip to Jefferson Barracks.

Socialer Turnverein will celebrate Schiller's birthday on Nov. 10, the fifth anniversary of the "Krieg und Liebe," and the fourth act of "Wilhelm Tell" will be produced. Prof. Tschirn will deliver the address of the evening.

The Dr. H. H. Goldfelder will address St. Louis' Turnverein next Tuesday evening on "Erziehung"—or education.

Coupons collected by clubs must be sent in under one name.

The "Christmas Coupon" will appear in every issue of the Post-Dispatch until the contest closes.

A number of letters are coming in concerning the contest, some of which are given below:

AS TO CLUBS.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
As I am a little school girl I thought I would ask you what I can do for our Turnverein last night we had a meeting and were acting together up to coupons to get presents for their teachers. It is not a good idea to give them to the teachers but if it is not a good idea for our children to try to save coupons for the purpose of getting little sisters and brothers. Yours respectfully,

A. M.

Here is the piece I was in the paper.

J. H. B., whose letter you inclose, writes to you from the Post-Dispatch office.

As I am in the habit of playing marbles and the boys always want to play with me I thought it would be best to keep clubs being secretly formed, it was deemed best to allow them to compete so that all children would be interested in playing with me.

They did not willingly, I am now giving up playing with them and cannot go out. I hope it may be a good idea to keep clubs being secretly formed, it was deemed best to allow them to compete so that all children would be interested in playing with me.

Two other girls are helping me. Yours truly,

G. C.

A BOY'S SCHEME.

Nov. 3, 1892.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

We have hit onto a new scheme. Us boys have been in the habit of playing marbles and the boys always want to play with me. I thought it would be best to form a club and if a boy wants to join he must pay to the secretary twenty-five Post-Dispatch coupons. The club will have full membership with all privileges and the boy at the end of each game who gets the most marbles also gets five cents. We will have a grand auction up to date and several more in view. I remain,

CHARLES HUNTER, Sec.

ARE ALL AT WORK.

Nov. 3, 1892.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
There are so many boys and girls hunting for Post-Dispatch coupons that we have become discouraged. I commenced gathering them the first time the coupon appeared in the paper and have been doing so ever since. I have never sent any over, and will send in my package, no matter how small it is, as I may win some prize.

EDWARD.

ALL CAN COMPETE.

Nov. 3, 1892.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
We have organized a group to make cushioned bags and we will hold Thursday night we decide to have for a prize Post-Dispatch coupons. We have

got a few to start with, and the members have agreed to net as many as possible. What we want to know is this: Can this club, if we send in a sufficient number of coupons, win a prize? If it can, we will be very pleased.

Anybody can compete except people connected with the Post-Dispatch.]

NOV. 2.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I am taking an active interest in the Post-Dispatch coupon contest, and I will join them, not for a prize, but for fun. I have been in business for a long time and have others helping me, because I am a little girl and can't walk as far down the street for them as my mother does.

GENEVIEVE.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I am going to play the roll of the "little girl" in the Post-Dispatch coupon contest, and I will join them, not for a prize, but for fun. I have been in business for a long time and have others helping me, because I am a little girl and can't walk as far down the street for them as my mother does.

LAURA.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I am also one of the army of school children engaged in the Post-Dispatch coupon clipping contest, and I am a prize-winner. I have been in business for a long time and have others helping me, because I am a little girl and can't walk as far down the street for them as my mother does.

JAMES WILLY.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I am a little boy 12 years of age, and have gathered up a great many coupons. I will join them, not for a prize, but for fun. I have been in business for a long time and have others helping me, because I am a little boy and can't walk as far down the street for them as my mother does.

LOTTIE DAVIS.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I am a little boy 12 years of age, and have gathered up a great many coupons. I will join them, not for a prize, but for fun. I have been in business for a long time and have others helping me, because I am a little boy and can't walk as far down the street for them as my mother does.

WILLIE SAMUELS.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I have gathered up a great many coupons. I will join them, not for a prize, but for fun. I have been in business for a long time and have others helping me, because I am a little boy and can't walk as far down the street for them as my mother does.

MABEL.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I am a little boy 12 years of age, and have gathered up a great many coupons. I will join them, not for a prize, but for fun. I have been in business for a long time and have others helping me, because I am a little boy and can't walk as far down the street for them as my mother does.

GEORGE.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I have gathered up a great many coupons. I will join them, not for a prize, but for fun. I have been in business for a long time and have others helping me, because I am a little boy and can't walk as far down the street for them as my mother does.

JOHN.

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FINANCIAL REVIEW.

The Deal Made by McLeod of the Reading Railway Co.

MR. PARSONS YET REMAINS TO BE PLAGUED.

Plans to Strengthen the Hands of the Great Coal Combination—Obstacles, Which Must Be Overcome—Politics Engrosses the Attention of Some Speculators.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The diagnosis which we made a week ago of the motives which induced Messrs. Frank Jones and Charles A. Sinclair to dispose of their holdings of Boston & Maine stock to the syndicate of Philadelphia speculators headed by President McLeod of the Reading Co. and the motives which induced the latter to buy these holdings has been borne out by a mass of evidence obtained by a representative of this paper in Boston and other parts of New England. The readers of the Post-Dispatch are now pretty well informed on the subject of Jones and Sinclair and their relations to the Boston & Maine railroad. They also know why the Philadelphia speculators went into Boston & Maine and put McLeod in as President.

The next step in the programme, namely, the ascendency of Mr. McLeod to the presidency of the New York & New England roads has not yet taken place. Within the past day or two an idea has gained prevalence that Mr. Parsons may not resign after all. There seems to be some doubt as to whether the Philadelphia speculators do really hold control of New England stock. If they do not and do not succeed in placating, as the phrase is, President Parsons, they may find trouble in carrying out their plan. Mr. Parsons is not a man to be bullied. Moreover he went into the New England road, not so far as can be ascertained to dicker in the stock, but to make the property really valuable if possible. If he can sell now at a fair profit, presumably he will. Otherwise he will not unless he has to. He is constantly making experiments with a view to increasing the business of the road.

Some time ago we told of his route for freight from Brewster to Fishkill across the river to Newburg and down by the West Shore and across the ferry to this city. He has discontinued that now and during the past week has opened a new route similar to the old except that the Erie tracks are used from Newburg instead of the West Shore, thereby saving switch charges which formerly had to be paid the Erie at Newburg. As by this route the haul from Brewster to this city is nearly twice as long as the haul from Brewster to this city by the New York & Northern, it is not apparent where the advantage comes in. But these things show that Mr. Parsons is not a man to be trifled with. Any real future for the New England seems far off as ever. The encroachments of the New York, New Hampshire & Hartford during the last year have weakened its strategic position materially. In fact it seems very probable that the managers of the Reading and the Boston & Maine may find it comparatively easier to master the estate Mr. Parsons, if such a step is necessary. For while practical railroad men can see no reasons for the recent combination other than speculative ones, it would seem that from the New England point of view, co-operation with the Reading, Boston & Maine and the New York & Northern is the only way.

The New England already has much of the Reading's traffic, and amicable relations with that road and the Boston & Maine are plainly desirable. If the Philadelphia syndicate really had any reasons for the recent undertakings other than speculative ones, it would be conceivable. Mr. McLeod really has an idea of increasing the Reading's traffic and strengthening the position of the coal combination in that way, such an idea is an iridescent dream. Probably when a man surrounds himself with such a glamour of vanity as has Mr. McLeod, the facts of everyday life are borne to his vision colored by the bright glintings of that glamour. But financiers who see things as they take place do not share that same sense of accumulation on every side that the coal combination is doomed. They see an actual increase of coal exports and a great demand. The setting of prices among the companies and the whole power of the courts, the law makers and public opinion direct them to believe that the values will be affected whichever party wins.

The great coal combination is now little more than a name. It corresponds with the Western Trade Association during the last year. The members of the association will be as mild as one, the anti-trust coal trade would be in a very bad condition. Although the present campaign has been unprofitable to the speculators, it was nevertheless inevitable that during the few days prior to the contest for the control of the government, business and politics must be influenced.

Politics has engrossed attention this week and financial matters have been neglected.

The great financial position of the street has combined the two elements and has changed in speculative ground from that of a year ago. The most popular financial writer-to-day, in the opinion of the speculators, would be he who should most intelligently forecast the financial situation. The result of the election of the fair-fair has been to restrict business. It is not apparent that the issues involved nor possibilities of the success of either party have affected the market. The values will be affected whichever party wins.

On the great issues of the campaigns affecting finance, such as the tariff and the silver question, the politicians have not come down in their platforms and in the written and spoken words of their leaders, do not show such practical knowledge as to enlighten us. We do not see that the financial community that there will be any very pronounced practical change as respects either of the tariff or the silver question. In other words, this sort of discussion seems to be aimless and fruitless. The practical financial differences involved seem to be the difference between a western and a mid-western state. Whatever the great issues to be settled by next Tuesday's elections may be from a practical standpoint, they are probably important from a national standpoint, and down town will resume business in its wonted manner when the excitement of the election has subsided.

We do not believe that there is any man whose mind is free from partisan prejudice, who really believes that the money exchange or securities market will be affected by the results of the election.

The Post says: "It was naturally to be expected the stock market in general was quiet to day, but by the time some sort of decision was reached, the market

had been almost continuous since early this morning. At this hour (2:30 o'clock) snow is falling rapidly and begins to accumulate on the ground. The wind is very high and the weather cold."

Allowed to Enter Port.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—The Collector of Customs at New Orleans this morning asked the Treasury Department by telegraph if it could permit the steamship Trinacria, from Palermo, loaded with immigrants, to enter. Acting Secretary Nelson telegraphed that these were no immigrants on board and if the Immigrant had passed the Marine Hospital inspection satisfactorily, and had been assembled on the Trinacria at Palermo previous to Sept. 1, the immigrants could be landed, and the vessel entered.

THE FRATERNAL BUILDING.



There are several extensive new business houses now under way on Franklin avenue, east of Twelfth street. One improvement to cost \$125,000 is to be erected at the northwest corner of Eleventh street by Messrs. Samuel Bowman and George Bauerbrunn, who purchased the site a few months since. Plans for the structure have been perfected by Messrs. Randall, Ellis & Baker. It is to rise six stories above the basement, and will contain two large rooms, each of which will have two ante-rooms, with lavatories connected. A special feature will be the electric lighting of the lodge rooms, which will surpass anything heretofore attempted in public halls in this city.

The building will be constructed of buff sandstone, handsomely carved, for the first two stories, and the four stories above will be of light Roman brick. The interior framework will be of iron and the building will be fire-proof. The roof will be flat, and the entire building will be used as a summer garden.

There being a scarcity of first-class accommodations in this city in the way of lodges, Messrs. Bowman and Bauerbrunn have decided to name this the Fraternal Building, as it will be devoted to the exclusive use of the members. The building will not doubt become the home of many of the leading social and fraternal organizations of this city.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE GREAT CARBONATE CAMP.

The Last Chance Shipments—The Silver Cord Tunnel—The Virginia Lease—Work on the Poconoas—Shipments From the Crown Point—Local Notes.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Nov. 5.—The smelters are doing an immense business, and the outlook for a big winter's work is very good. Your correspondent to-day visited one of the largest plants here, the American smelter, and found that they, as well as the six other smelters here, had all the ore they needed. The American is running six stacks and handles about three hundred tons of ore daily.

Reports from all the outlying districts indicate that there is much activity all along the line.

At the Last Chance property from forty to fifty tons of lead ore is being mined and shipped. The Lime King has been retarded and other improvements have been made. This work is preparatory to a vigorous winter campaign. The mine has lain idle for two years, but has now been taken hold of by a strong company.

The big tunnel of the Silver Cord property, working four months, has been proven a success. There are thousands of tons of low-grade ore in the Silver Cord which, without the tunnel, would be worthless. It is now being treated and nets a nice profit.

The mill produces from twenty-five to fifty tons of concentrates, and the miners are getting a good price for it.

The Virginia Club will make a special exhibit of minerals at the World's Fair in connection with the mineral exhibit of the lead mining district.

The Zinc and Lead mining district is in a different position. It is exceedingly difficult to get very high grade ore, with scarcely any business except in Chicago Gas and Whiskey. It looks as if the pool in the zinc and lead mining districts will be broken up.

The approaching election, so far as any depressing effect on the general trade.

Gaylord, Blessing & Co., in their circular letter, say: "The situation in Wall street is not very pretty. The stock market is beyond repair.

Mr. Parsons is not a man to be trifled with.

Otherwise he will not unless he has to.

He is constantly making experiments with a view to increasing the business of the

road.

The next step in the programme, namely,

the ascendency of Mr. McLeod to the presi-

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control of New England stock. If they do not and do not succeed in placating, as the phrase is, President Parsons, they may find trouble in carrying out their plan. Mr. Parsons is not a man to be trifled with. Moreover he went into the New England road, not so far as can be ascertained to dicker in the stock, but to make the property really valuable if possible. If he can sell now at a fair profit, presumably he will. Otherwise he will not unless he has to. He is constantly making experiments with a view to increasing the business of the

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dency of the New York & New England roads has not yet taken place. Within the past day or two an idea has gained prevalence that Mr. Parsons may not resign after all. There seems to be some doubt as to whether the Philadelphia speculators do really hold

control of New England stock. If they do not and do not succeed in placating, as the phrase is, President Parsons, they may find trouble in carrying out their plan. Mr. Parsons is not a man to be trifled with. Moreover he went into the New England road, not so far as can be ascertained to dicker in the stock, but to make the property really valuable if possible. If he can sell now at a fair profit, presumably he will. Otherwise he will not unless he has to. He is constantly making experiments with a view to increasing the business of the

road.

The next step in the programme, namely,</p

EVE OF ELECTION.

Leaders of Both Parties in the City Make Predictions.

DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN COMMITTEEMEN ALL SURE OF VICTORY.

Chairman Bothwell and Secretary Hall Very Confident That Warner Will Succeed—Maffitt, Salmon and Cook on Stone's Chances—How the Situation is Considered in the City.

The leaders of all the political committees in the city are hard at work figuring and guessing on Tuesday's vote, which all sides agree will be heavy. The registration, as it will appear in the books for use at Tuesday's election, amounts in exact figures to \$7,831, and of this number it is expected that at least 82,000 votes will be polled. Which of the parties will receive the bulk of this vote is what the campaign managers are now trying to ascertain, and they are figuring with all their mathematical energy. Both of the city committees have made ward canvasses and both are claiming everything. There is nothing new in this, however, as there never was a political campaign when a committee leader would concede victory to the opposition.

The Republicans, however, are making the most extraordinary claims. The State and city committees are claiming that Warner will defeat Stone for the governorship, and that he will carry the city by an immense majority. The Democrats on the other hand smile at these claims and say Bothwell and his assistants will know better by 12 o'clock Tuesday night. The returns will then show just how near they were correct in their guesses.

COMMITTEEMEN EXPRESS THEMSELVES.

The views of the leaders as expressed by themselves over their own signatures for the DAILY POST-DISPATCH will be read with interest. As will be readily seen there is a wide range in the views of the opposing sides.

FRATHER'S PREDICTION.

The following is the forecast of C. C. Maffitt, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee:

You ask me what I think of the situation in Missouri. Our entire State ticket will be elected by a large plurality. We will elect Cleveland, Stone and everybody else on the ticket by nice pluralities.

M. SALMON'S OPINION.

Harvey M. Salmon, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committees, writes:

SECRETARY COOK'S VIEW.

Secretary Cook of the State Democratic Committee writes:

HEADQUARTERS STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

The situation in Missouri is considered by a large plurality.

We will elect Cleveland, Stone and everybody else on the ticket by nice pluralities.

Bothwell is hopeful.

J. H. Bothwell, Chairman of the State Re-

publican Committee, gives the following opinion:

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Of the present prospects in Missouri I will say that the best informed Republican workers expect the election of Maj. Warner, three or four Republicans will be elected to Congress and that nothing but unexpected changes or unparalleled frauds can result in a tie between the two candidates.

J. H. BOTHWELL, Chairman.

HALL CLAIMS MUCH.

Secretary L. H. Hall is surprisingly sanguine. He writes:

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

My own impression of the situation in Missouri is that the Republicans will win a decided victory and that the Republicans will elect four Congressmen and a reasonable hope of three more and that at least two of the names on the State ticket will be elected.

L. H. HALL, Secretary.

ROHLING'S BIG ESTIMATES.

The situation in the city is thus sized up by Secretary Kohlberg of the City Central Committee:

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

I ask you what I think of the situation in my contest. I can state candidly that I believe our entire city ticket will be elected and that Maj. Warner will be elected. The election of Maj. Warner, however, in my judgment, has been treated with exact fairness by the Board of Revision and Review, but we will wait and see what the final tally of the election will be after the votes are counted Tuesday night.

C. J. ROHLING, Secretary.

CHAIERN LUTZ IS CONFIDENT.

Chairman Lutz of the Democratic City Central Committee writes:

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

As I said at the outset of the campaign the plan of our organization has been to make a still hunt. That is, to go through practically every organization. We have worked hard and have made as much bluster or noise as the other side. We hope to win the election.

Stone will run with the ticket, and will carry a majority of the city votes. That is my opinion, and it is based on actual facts.

FRANK J. LUTZ, Chairman.

EVERY CANDIDATE ON BOTH TICKETS WHO HAS BEEN ELECTED HAS BEEN ELECTED.

The returns will be tallied up, and all say they will keep up the tickle until the polls close Tuesday night.

To the Voters of St. Louis.

I wish to announce that, without my knowledge or consent, my name has been placed on the People's ticket for the office of Sheriff. I have protested against using my name in this connection, and warn any and all my friends not to be deceived by said ticket. I will vote for Patrick M. Staud, a gentleman whose record in office should reflect him Sheriff of St. Louis. Respectfully,

JOHN PAUL.

Taglioli and Her Husband.

In 1852 Taglioli was at dinner at the Comte de Morney's. Just as they were sitting down to the table her former husband, Comte Gilberto de Volosini, came in and took the seat which was reserved for him. He was evidently not aware of the presence of his wife, for after a few minutes she asked his neighbor, "Who is this?" "It is your elegant-looking old maid!" His neighbor told him it was Taglioli. He showed neither surprise nor emotion, but seemed to be consulting his recollection; then he said: "Is it? It may be after all, and went on eating his dinner as formally as he did, and she had no objection to this.

Taglioli was a stout woman. "I am under the impression," she said, "that I have had the honor of meeting you before, about the year 1852." With this she turned away.

Flannel cakes should be prepared over night. Mix one quart of new milk, three tablespoonsfuls of yeast and one teaspoonful of salt with enough flour to make a stiff batter. Set in a warm place, cover it up and let it rise. In the morning stir in three tablespoonsfuls of yeast and one of butter melted. Roll out as before and bake.

Belleview.

Following the big rally of the Democrats here Friday, the Republicans of Belleville and vicinity held a similar demonstration yesterday. Meetings were held in the afternoon and evening, and the rank and file of

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SUNRISE { Advertise Them in the Post-Dispatch. o

THE POST-DISPATCH-PAGES 17-28.

The POST-DISPATCH Will Be Read by Busy Thousands and Your Want Filled Ere

FOR LIBERTY.

Crespo Issues a Proclamation to the Venezuelans

Placing the Responsibility for the Recent Revolution.

EXILED PALACIO DECLARED A TRAITOR TO THE REPUBLIC.

All the Property of the Dethroned Dictator and His Abettors Will Be Confiscated—The New Ruler Defines His Policy—He Will Restore Order and Protect the Rights of the People—The Proclamation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—A correspondent at Caracas, Venezuela, writes under date of Oct. 29: "The most important decree Crespo has yet given is this, issued to-day:

"Considering first that to insure throughout future generations greater respect for the law of the land and the sovereign rights of the people of the nation, it is absolutely necessary to place the responsibility for the late war where it properly belongs, to show the world that usurpers of executive power, in violation of constitution and law, and their satellites may not trample with impunity upon the sacred privileges of a free democracy. Second, that Dr. Raimundo Andueza-Palacio, members of the Consejo Federal who acted with and sustained him, as well as those Presidents of States, Senators and deputies of the National Congress and other civil and military officials of the government who aided and abetted the first named in his plans of usurpation, are hereby declared traitors to the Republic—provokers by their illegal acts of one of the bloodiest civil conflicts within Venezuelan history.

Third, That justice demands the confiscation of the property of said usurper and his accomplices in crime, and that the same be made to contribute to the payment of the expenses of the revolution and to the indemnification of those loyal defenders of justice and law, whose personal interests have suffered from acts of injustice upon the part of the usurpation. Therefore, in use of the faculties conferred upon me by the national revolution I decree.

First. All these high functionaries of State, as well as other employees civil and military, aiding orabeting in the usurpation of Dr. Andueza-Palacio, defending the same against the sovereign will of the nation; are declared traitors to the Republic.

Second. The estates, houses, chattels, furniture, goods and effects, whether belonging to such authors or accomplices of the usurpation are hereby confiscated and will be confiscated for the aforementioned purposes.

Third. Such property will be hereafter administered for account of the National Treasury. Public registers are hereby authorized to accept for record deeds of sale, mortgages or liens against the same.

Fourth. The Ministers of the Interior, Finance and Public Credit are charged with the execution of this decree, given under my hand and seal at Caracas, this 29th of October, 1892.

Gen. Crespo has also issued a proclamation defining his course of action during his incumbency of the Chief Magistracy of the nation. He says:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS—After an eight months' continuous struggle against the forces of usurpation the soldiers of the revolution have triumphed in the Capital of the Republic, and it becomes me to-day to ratify by deed the promises that I made to the nation while yet upon the field of battle, to re-establish order and restore progress. The heirs of usurpation, powerless to longer hold in check the revolutionary legions by night, are now traitors to our cause and approach to the Capital. An impartial history must record that upon this free American continent despotism can never flourish long, the principles of true Republicanism—a legitimate and popular government of the people, by the people and for the people—alone command success."

"I am now, with the military direction of this people's struggle I have temporarily assumed the direction of the political destinies of the country, as a natural result of our triumph. In order to carry into effect the popular plan of reconstruction I have gathered about me as Cabinet ministers men whom I believe in the country has the confidence.

"We are striving to bring about an early reorganization of affairs, preparing the way for the national assembly, which must soon be called to receive from my hands the direction of the nation's affairs. In my first char we dangerous and bloody conflict is still more grave and difficult, because it requires increasing labor to raise the nation to the height that it deserves and to find the permanent and fruitful work of the future. To successfully carry out this great work I must have the heart and hearty co-operation of all patriotic Venezuelans, regardless of former political ties. It is a national work, and all who have love of country uppermost in their hearts must lend a hand. All patriots have a right to put a share into the work which citizens in the work of love, work for the welfare of the nation, prosperity, national grandeur; having myself neither political preferences nor party affiliations, I would derive no one of the satisfaction of having fulfilled his obligation as a patriot."

"I am now, with my history, my military career, my principle of democratic respect for republican institutions, I believe you confide in me. Believe me, that my assumption of extraordinary provisional power is but in response to the demands of the circumstances at the moment existing that you should not have to fear from me the lack of a strong arm to direct affairs in the hour of triumph. As soon as peace is fully established, I will call a general election of the moment cause I shall resign on the people to form a new Congress and leave these sovereign representatives free to decide upon what you, my fellow-citizens, upon the prospect of an early re-establishment of peace and legality."

"The public services received by both press and public with expressions of utmost satisfaction, and as a result the executive has had for days a score of very busy advertisements for representation for the programs and other evidences of addressed and support that are constantly pouring into Sina from every section of the country.

"I am now, with my friends, who have so long held aloof from Venezuelan politics, have come out in a manifesto which is but the logical outcome of the pronouncements of their adhesion to the new government. Its publication in *El Siglo* caused quite a sensation."

Humphrey's Windows Broken In.

Daniel O'Connell, the companion of Geo. Smith, who broke F. W. Humphrey & Co.'s showcase last Friday night, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Walsh and Tracy along the street leading a fancy Skye terrier dog. Suspecting it was stolen they arrested him and when asked to account for the dog he said he had found it on the sidewalk between Twelfth and Market streets. The dog was locked up until the detectives can make an investigation, as the dog seems to be a thoroughbred and worth \$100 to \$200 and must have been owned by a well-to-do person from whom it was stolen.

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The series of business men's lectures to be given at Central Christian Church, Flance Grand avenue, will open to-morrow at 7 p.m. Mr. C. O. Nelson will speak on "Hedging." Insurance. There will be lectures in the course, one to be delivered each month up to and including March. The lectures were arranged especially for young men.

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PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertising will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. Advertising in this column not of a business nature, of two lines and over, FIFTEEN cents per line.

PERSONAL.—Sister: Gets all your friends to vote for A. J. Carroll in Butcher town. Jim.

PERSONAL.—Delmar av. Vote for the Finney av. candidate A. J. Carroll, for constable. Van Beveter av.

PERSONAL.—Will introduce young lady who called for advice at wholesale house this afternoon ad. \$1.00, this office.

INFORMATION WANTED.

MAMIE GUIDE or Lizzie Guide call at once at 1137 N. 6th st., St. Louis, Mo. M. Eaton.

WILL the party who addressed an anonymous letter to the *Post-Dispatch* care of the *Post-Dispatch*, regard to stealing going on, give an interview; strictly confidential. Add. 2949 Lacledo av.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Good table board in vicinity of 31st and Pine st. Ad. R. 3, this office.

WANTED—Board by young lady employed during the day, not to exceed \$5.50 per week. Address A. S. 21, this office.

WANTED—Door board for 3 persons, somewhere between Washington and Bell ave., Whittier and Newstead. Address L. 2, this office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the *SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH*.

is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion given without charge in the **THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH**.

WANTED—\$5,500, 8% per cent monthly worth \$15,000 release clause wanted. C. 497, this office.

WANTED—Money; will pay 3 per cent per month. Reward offered. C. 497, this office.

WANTED—First deed of trust for \$500 on improved property; no agents. Address T. 496, this office.

WANTED—\$7,500 for 3 years at 6 percent on proposed city real estate, appraised at \$14,000, no commissions. Address F. 497, this office.

WANTED—Will introduce young lady who called for advice at wholesale house this afternoon ad. \$1.00, this office.

MONEY WANTED.

Want advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertising will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. Advertising in this column not of a business nature, of two lines and over, FIFTEEN cents per line.

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REAL ESTATE WANTED.

\$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Morris Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 22

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—Or trade for a good team, 40 acres of land in Boiling Spring County, Mo. Address 5702 South Road, this office.

WANTED—To trade for \$5,000 of the property of the Standard Mining Co. for real estate. Both 200, Centralia, Ill.

WANTED—To exchange safety bicycle, 2 months in use, for heating stove and parlor set; can be seen at 1137 N. 6th st. Return to 2d floor. 22

WANTED—To trade \$320 acres, clear, in Foye County, Tex. for St. Louis property; Value \$4,000. Box 299, Centralia, Ill.

WANTED—Other property exchange for seven acres of land in St. Louis, Mo. Address 5702 South Road, this office.

EXCHANGE—1st class new upright piano for vac. lot; will assume encumbrance. Address A. S. 21, this office.

EXCHANGE—A large Quilt Meal range, nearly new. Will exchange for wood-burning range. Address or call at No. 22 N. 2d st., room. 24

EDUCATIONAL.

ACADEMY OF ARCHITECTURE AND INDUSTRIAL DRAWING School, 827 Chouteau av.; day and night sessions.

PROF. SLATTERY'S PRIVATE DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL of English studies. 1512 Chestnut st. Term reasonable.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.

Odd Fellows' Hall.

Branches in most of the principal cities; best instruction; reasonable tuition; conversation especially; French and German comedies free to pupils; send for programme.

DANCING.

FRIEND—An elegant gold watch, valued at \$40, to be given to my pupils or friends who will bring or send me a ticket for the same. I must come well recommended at either Albany Hall, Garrison and Cass av., or Park and Cass av., or West End, and Douglass established 1875.

WANTED—Two rooms and board for a family consisting of wife, husband, 15, 16, and 17 years old, and two children, family size, terms. Ad. L. Freud, care Grand Leader.

WANTED—Young couple desire board in private family; there are no other boarders and where comfort is more important than saving state price location, etc. Ad. N. 485, this office.

WANTED—By a lady, room and board near West End Hotel; refs. exchanged; state particular. Address L. 2, this office.

WANTED—Two connecting rooms, with board; must be first class; willing to pay for same. Ad. E. R. Baker, 2702 Lucas av.

WANTED—By a young lady employed, a neatly furnished room, with board; must be reasonable. Add. S. 2, this office.

WANTED—Furnace-heated room, with breakfast, west of Grand av., near 30th and Olive. Add. H. 6, this office.

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WANTED—Two furnished rooms in West End with board; must be first class; willing to pay for same. Ad. 2, this office.

WANTED—A flat located anywhere between Park av. and St. Louis st., west of Mississippi av. Add. 2, this office.

WANTED—Furnished room by a lady music teacher, where rent can be paid in lessons. Add. H. L. 4509 N. 20th, this office.

WANTED—One large room or two small furnished rooms, reasonable; for winter; longer. Add. C. 1, this office.

WANTED—Several young ladies to take part in a dramatic performance. Ad. S. 6, this office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—One or 2 rooms for light housekeeping. Ad. S. 6, this office.

WANTED—To rent a furnished dining-room, with boarders. Address H. 500, this office.

WANTED—A young man wants a nice room in a private family. Address B. 4, this office.

WANTED—Or 2 or 3 unfurnished connecting rooms for 30 or more; rent at \$5. Add. K. 49, this office.

WANTED—Small room in neighborhood of Grand and Lindell; must be reasonable. Address L. 5, this office.

WANTED—Furnished room on or near 4th st.; single man; permanent if suited. Add. F. 4, this office.

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WANTED—To be respectable single lady, one apartment; room and board; good references. Ad. 2, this office.

WANTED—Two young ladies taught; terms reasonable. Ad. S. 14th st.

YOU HAVE SEEN THE NEW SCALE ALIMBAL PIANO; now you can learn to play it. Write to 29th Street, 2d fl., New York. Price \$100.00. Ad. 2, this office.

SELECT OYSTERS 25¢ dozen, any style. Wm. G. Milford's, 6th and Olive st.

FURNISHED FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—Modern furnished house, flat, or 8 rooms, by gentleman and wife; no children. Address G. 200, this office.

PARTNERS WANTED

WANTED—Partner with \$500 for manufacturing; trade fine; a man of business wanted. Add. W. 4, this office.

WANTED—Responsible parties a nicely furnished flat of not less than six rooms; small family; no children; best reference given. Address X. 498, this office.

PHOTOGRAPHS finished for amateurs at reasonable prices. L. H. Green, 2027 Clark av.

MUSICAL.

BANJO AND MANDOLIN; Charles C. Berthold, teacher, 274 Lucas av.

MUS. CORA RITTER, teacher of music, 1509 Wash av.

FOR SALE—Good piano for only \$65; a bargain. 2227 Olive st.

FOR SALE—An upright Fisher piano, \$200. Add. F. 499, this office.

LOST AND FOUND.

WANT ADvertisements under the head of "For Rent, Boarding and Room" Wanted in the *SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH*.

WANT ADvertisements under the head of "For Rent, Boarding and Room" Wanted in the *THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH*.

WANT ADvertisements under the head of "For Rent, Boarding and Room" Wanted in the *THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH*.

FOR SALE—Bed-room sea and carpet. 2813 Cass st.

FOR SALE—One letter press, good order. 919 N. 7th st.

FOR SALE—Lot of brass and copper kettles. 919 N. 7th st.

FOR SALE—Female bulldog, white leather collar; white and brindle spotted. Reward for returned to 421 Cass st.

FOR SALE—Gold scarf pin with turquoise setting. A. 107, 2d fl.

FOR SALE—Grand earring, jet from rose, diamond center; silver reward offered. 2604 N. 11th st.

FOR SALE—One dollar bill with turquoise setting. A. 107, 2d fl.

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BOARDING.

2618 LAFAYETTE AV. — Nicely furnished room, single or double, with window board, \$18.
2621 OLIVE ST. — Furnished rooms for gentle-
men, with or without board, \$18.
2622 LAFAYETTE AV. — Handsomely furnished
room, single or double, \$18. Gas, hot bath; first-class table, 3 lines cars, 4th st. cable passes door.

2626 WASHINGTON AV. — Nicely furnished
room, single or double, \$18. Board or without
board; rooms only; above.

2627 FINE ST. — Furnished rooms, with or with-
out board, \$18.

2630 LOCUST ST. — Nicely furnished 2d floor
hay-window room, gas, bath, etc., with
excellent board, \$18.

2631 LOCUST ST. — Handsomely furnished
room, single or double, \$18. Gas, bath, etc., with
first-class board.

2632 LOCUST ST. — Good room, for 2 guests; house
gas bath; first-class table, 3 lines cars, 4th st. cable
passes door.

2633 37-39 WASHINGTON AV. — Nicely fur-
nished room; good board; also day boarders
accommodated.

2636 LOCUST ST. — Nicely fur-
nished room, with board, \$18.

2704 FINE ST. — One room, will be vacated
for the winter, for two young men
or couple; first-class table; beds, res., res.,
etc., \$18.

2706 THOMAS ST. — Nicely furnished rooms and
board for gents and ladies, \$3.50 to \$4.50. 15

2709 WASHINGTON AV. — Nicely fur-
nished room; good board; also day boarders
accommodated.

2719 CHAS. H. GLEASON & BRO. — Nicely furnished
elegant mansion throughout I am prepared
to accommodate first-class parties with elegantly
furnished rooms, with or without board, the house
furnished with all modern improvements.

2722 OLIVE ST. — Furnished or unfurnished
room, 2d floor, \$18.

2723 OLIVE ST. — Desirable 2d-story
rooms with board; also gentlemen
room-mates.

2724 MORGAN ST. — Furnished 2d-story front
room, with board; also back parlor, \$18.

2726 S. W. COR. 10th and St. Charles

2729 OLIVE ST. — Nicely furnished room,
suitable for 2 guests; board private family, \$18.

2925 FINE ST. — Two elegantly furnished, con-
necting rooms, with first-class board; every
convenience; references exchanged.

2945 OLIVE ST. — Handsomely furnished front
room and connecting rooms; modern conven-
iences; board or day boarders.

FOR RENT — WASHINGTON AV. — 710 Washington
av., 4th and 4th floor and part of
2d floor; 25x70; elevator.

Merchants' Exchange Bldg.

Two large offices for rent, fronting on 3d st.

FOR RENT — S. W. COR. 10th and St. Charles

Sts., large 4-story building, having 20,000 square
feet floor area; will lease on long term at reasonable
price.

3015 ELLIOTT AV. — One-half of two-story
house; everything new; southern exposure;
first-class board; modern conveniences; suit two
gentlemen.

3020 OLIVE ST. — Nicely furnished front
room, with board; also back parlor, \$18.

3022 LOCUST ST. — Two nicely furnished rooms
with good board; all conveniences.

3026 LOCUST ST. — Nicely furnished 2d-story
front room, also 4d-story room, southern ex-
posure; suitable for 2 guests; No. 1, table very
convenient.

3008 OLIVE ST. — Nicely front room, suitable
for 2 guests; board private family, \$18.

3012 ELLIOTT AV. — One-half of two-story
house; everything new; southern exposure;
first-class board; modern conveniences; suit two
gentlemen.

3015 LACLADE AV. — Two nicely furnished
rooms, with or without board, in private family.

3113 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished back parlor
and other rooms, with board; all conv., \$18.

3119 WASHINGTON AV. — Handsomely fur-
nished second floor; all conveniences and ex-
posure.

MORGAN ST. — Large 2d-story front room
with alcove; private family; ref. ex., \$18.

3126 MORGAN ST. — Suite of 2d-story and other
rooms; superior tables ref. ex., \$18.

3135 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished 2d-story
front room, with board; all conv., \$18.

3144 WASHINGTON AV. — Handsomely fur-
nished room with or without breakfast, \$18.

3203 LUCAS AV. — The very best of day board,
with home cooking; price reasonable.

3203 EASTON AV. — A furnished front room,
connecting rooms, with first-class board; every
convenience; references exchanged.

3204 PINE ST. — 2d and 3d-story rooms, with or
without board for gents; references ex-
changed.

3210 MORGAN ST. — Newly fur. room, with
good board; also 2d-story room, \$18.

3214 HISTON ST. — 2d-story room, for 2
well-heated; with or without board, \$18.

3246 OLIVE ST. — Nicely fur. rooms, first-class
board; reasonable rates, \$18.

3400 MORGAN ST. — Select West End location,
other rooms; first-class board to those wishing the
best accommodations; references.

3406 CHESTNUT ST. — Newly furnished room
with board; all conveniences; \$18.

3408 CHESTNUT ST. — Nicely room, with
all conveniences; reason-
able.

3412 LACLADE AV. — Two nicely furnished
rooms, with or without board, in private family.

3413 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished back parlor
and other rooms, with board; all conv., \$18.

3414 WASHINGTON AV. — Handsomely fur-
nished room with or without breakfast, \$18.

3420 LUCAS AV. — The very best of day board,
with home cooking; price reasonable.

3424 PINE ST. — 2d and 3d-story rooms, with or
without board for gents; references ex-
changed.

3432 DE MELA AV. — Nicely furnished front
room, with board; all conveniences; \$18.

3435 LACLADE AV. — Nicely furnished second
floor; all conveniences; \$18.

3437 DE MELA AV. — 2d-story front room, suit of
2 or 3 rooms with board, \$18.

3439 WASHINGTON AV. — Nicely furnished room,
front, connecting rooms with board; modern conveniences;
southern exposure; refs. ex., \$18.

3442 LUCAS AV. — Pleasant 2d-story front, with air
cooler; other rooms; good board; home
comforts, \$18.

3503 FRANKLIN AV. — A pleasant room with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3518 OLIVE ST. — Nicely furnished 2d-story front,
other rooms; good board; all conv., \$18.

3524 PAGE AV. — Fur. room; excellent board; all
accommodations; \$18 per week.

3539 LACLADE AV. — Nicely furnished second
floor; all conveniences; \$18.

3607 DE MELA AV. — 2d-story front room, suit of 2 or
3 rooms with board, \$18.

3609 WASHINGTON AV. — Nicely furnished room,
front, connecting rooms with board; modern conveniences;
southern exposure; refs. ex., \$18.

3610 DEL MAR AV. — 2d floor, front and back
room, \$18. ex., \$18. ex. for 4 gents or ladies; first-class
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3610 DEL MAR AV. — Two rooms, with or with-
out board; all conveniences; \$18.

3613 GARFIELD AV. — Nicely furnished front room;
new house; good board; new leases.

3614 HISTON ST. — 2d-story room, for 2
well-heated; with or without board, \$18.

3615 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3616 WASHINGTON AV. — Nicely furnished room,
front, with or without breakfast, \$18.

3617 DE MELA AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3618 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3619 WASHINGTON AV. — Nicely furnished room,
front, with or without board; all conveniences; \$18.

3620 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3621 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

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board; all conveniences; \$18.

3625 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3626 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
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3627 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3628 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
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board; all conveniences; \$18.

3637 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3638 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3639 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3640 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3641 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3642 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3643 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3644 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3645 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3646 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3647 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3648 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3649 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3650 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3651 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3652 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

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board; all conveniences; \$18.

3657 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3658 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3659 LUCAS AV. — Nicely furnished room, with
board; all conveniences; \$18.

3660

ELEPHANT MORALS.

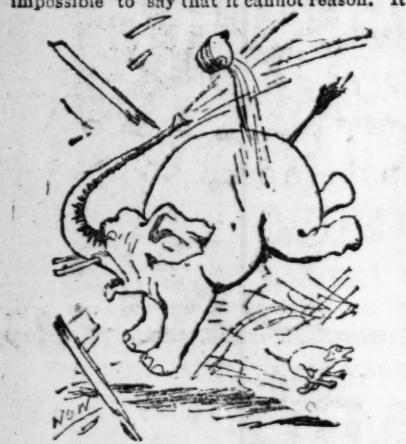
THE BIG THINGS ARE NOT AS AMIABLE AS THEY ARE SUPPOSED TO BE.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
New York, Nov. 2.—The most cunning and the most murderous on the earth can be studied with impunity at the Central Park menagerie. The elephant Tip, there, is the wickedest member living in this country of the wickedest race that exists. But he does not care to hurt one who stands outside his bars and gazes at him respectfully.

But go inside the bars to ascertain his true character, as you can without difficulty, and you will probably not walk away. There is only one keeper in the menagerie who would go alone inside his cage, and that is the intrepid Wm. Snyder. Even he says he would not again take the risk that he took when he became Tip's companion for life.

The elephant is a sagacious and docile beast and, when full grown, eats about four hundred pounds of vegetable food a day. That is Tip's allowance. On these points the animal reporter of the Post-Dispatch can agree with the accepted information about elephants, but not on many others. Not without reason has he come to the conclusion that the elephant is neither an affectionate nor a faithful beast. It is docile only by grace of the pitchfork. Mr. William Snyder has shattered one of the writer's idols—the too lofty moral character of the elephant. The late Charles Read's may have shaken it, but he was not an animal keeper—or merely a novelist. Mr. Snyder's testimony must be accepted as final. The elephant is to be feared, according to the signs.

The elephant, according to the views of Mr. Snyder and Charles Read's "Jack of All Trades," is an animal so intelligent that it is impossible to say that it cannot reason. It



Killing a Man.

Tip has broken up his home six or seven times. The ends of his six-foot tusks were long ago cut off. With these he would quickly and easily have clipped his cage to pieces. He did not care to do this, however, because it would damage the wooden walls. A favorite amusement, however, is to unscrupulously break the nuts which hold the ends of the great iron bars of his cage. His dexterity at this is admirable and the bars have to be constantly screwed up.

A playful part of the elephant is to knock over the barrels of the woods surrounding it and so make little holes out of which it can peep with one wicked eye. Tip has looked for these, but has not been able to find any.

It would take pages to tell all the sins and villainies of this utterly worthless animal. Perhaps the only really redeeming feature about him is a fondness for drink. A barrel of which is the only thing that will induce him to make an exhibition of gladness. He only gets it when he has a cold, and it is alleged that he seeks to catch cold with the sole object of obtaining drink. One of the Central Park ponds filled with rum and poison. It is said that he will not eat if he has not had a drink. Having filled himself to overflowing, he might recover from his habitual cowardice and start out to devastate the city.

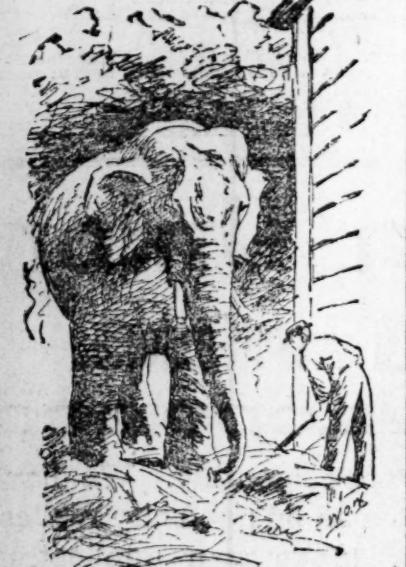
How cowardly he is may be understood from the fact that he is not only afraid of mice, but of Mr. Snyder's little fox terrier Gyp, who sleeps with him. Gyp is perhaps the only animal in the menagerie which is not afraid of him. Elephants have perhaps some reason for distliking mice, because they run up their trunks. The resemblance in this respect of these animals to the gentler and more considerate half of humanity will be apparent, and it would not be difficult to call further on them.

Tip is afraid of strange noises, birds, storms, pieces of paper blown by the wind and a hundred other things.

"Tip will commit murder before he dies," say all who know him. It is the ambition of those persons to see the Sixty-ninth Regiment called out to execute him. For the present he is living a discontented but quiet life and is waiting a good opportunity to do some harm.

Now observe how his character resembles that of the heroine of the late Mr. Read's "Jack of All Trades." This is told in the words of the character of Moti Guj, the chief character of a short story by Rudyard Kipling, called "Moti Guj, Muttermutter." Tip's keeper confirms from his own experience the character given to Djek. Mr. Kipling's interesting story is evidently written about an elephant which he knew, but this young author lacks true insight to do it plausibly.

Tip is a native of Asia, about 30 years of age, and weighs five tons. After making his debut in England he came to this country and joined Forepaugh's Circus. As far as is known he has killed eight persons. Most of them were circus men, for he prefers to



Smash Up His Home.

mangle those who try to master him. Once, however, he killed a boy who ran inside his enclosure at the circus. A tap with his trunk did it. Tip was so thoroughly bad that Mr. Forepaugh was not able to sell or keep him, and he was turned loose to the world.

At the menagerie he has never killed anyone, but he has destroyed property and is always waiting for an opportunity to commit an artistic murder. All who know him say he is utterly depraved. Never for a brief moment does he raise his head in good humor. Some people say he is timid and innocent. Some say he is nervous. No shows more nerve than to ride for two inches of steel in his ears for a bale of hay. A howl or a growl is all the recognition Mr. Snyder receives for his kind actions.

But once a month, and sometimes oftener, he receives a visit from with a pitchfork, a pitchfork, a pitchfork and the like. He nose into the corner and howls. Snyder had him for two years before he learned the absolute necessity of giving him this treatment regularly. It is necessary to turn the steel into him until he is thoroughly perforated. There is a sleepless night when he easily causes by striking them on the nail of his foot, or near the root of the tusks, where the nerves are. But Tip is not of this sort. Only cold steel avails.

It is not easy to punish Tip by a front attack. He is a master of the art of scientific attack, and although he needs to lose his life as a living animal. He can easily knock aside with a tusks a blow aimed at his head. If the keeper aims for his eye with the pitchfork he shuns the eye promptly and receives little harm. A small hole made with a pitchfork prong in the back of the eyes does not affect the sight. Tip's keeper is a cool fellow, and has no desire to do this. He has a brilliant yellow eye, by the way, which is one of the signs of total depravity in an elephant. A brown-eyed elephant is sometimes good tempered.

One day before Tip had made his murderous intention quite plain, his keeper, while administering the pitchfork for an offense, he struck him in the neck, holding firmly to his weapon. Marrow went up in the air and came down

comfortably on a fence ten yards behind him. Keeper Snyder licked Tip after that, and it was the only occasion on which he broke a strange rule.

He never punishes Tip, except for attacks on himself. Snyder sits on his cage. Tip will not take punishment, except from those whom he has once struck. He has made up his mind that any man whom he once attacks and who does not then subdue him. About a year ago Mr. Snyder was knocked down by Tip and snatched out of the cage by Policeman Murphy just in time. He paid for that with seven quarts of gore. And then the stonewall Fisher, who was also a victim of the keeper, said, and injured him so that he has never fully recovered. He was not punished for this, because he would not have stood it from any one but Fisher and probably not from him.

LONG-LEGGED BIRDS

A COMPLAINT THAT THEY ARE RARE IN AMERICAN AVIARIES.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
New York, Nov. 3.—There is an unfortunate scarcity of long-legged birds in the Central Park Menagerie. These can do as much to provide entertainment for the lover of animals as any class of our dumb friends. The waltzing of the ostrich, the running of the emu, and the manerisms of the crane standing on one leg, are a source of permanent joy to him. The policeman, who has not very long legs, but a very long bill, would be a welcome addition to this group.

While the fact that the collection of long-legged birds is small is deplored, our debt of

bad for his feet, which, though large and powerful, are susceptible to colds.

Ben has in his time eaten many things. Oyster shells are an indispensable part of his daily diet. He has a passion for precious

and rare intelligence.

The truth is it must be said, has his bad points. Ben has killed a number of dogs.

He has a settled aversion to the regular friend and companion of man. It is an easy matter for him to kill a large dog or any other animal of the size or below that of a man. His method is to jump on the animal with both legs and hold him down. When he does this he never fails on his back, as a man would, if he tried to do the same thing. Ben's legs are very thick and powerful and can strike a blow like that of a horse.

Those of the ostrich, lacking altogether the characteristics of birds' legs. It is only nine months since he got the legs of an inquisitive dog who wandered into his enclosure.

A strange man who should attempt to come to close quarters with him would undoubtedly fail.

Ben is not only an interesting but a very valuable animal. In his native region, the plains of Central Africa, the emu is already very scarce and will soon be extinct as the traditional dodo. He is mono-

thrust enables him to give this sound, and the pleasing feature of the emu is his rich golden eye, very different from that of the ostrich. It adds to his aspect of kindness and intelligence.

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THE MODERN SHEPHERD.

James Conway and What He Knows of Sheep.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

New York, Nov. 2.—Every one has heard of the House of the Good Shepherd. So had the little boy who was sitting at its door and asked of the sister who came to the gate:

"Please, ma'am," said he, "is the shepherd at home, and will he show me his sheep?"

And perhaps a good many people who have hunted for a genuine shepherd to sketch or to paint in the city of New York have met with no better success than the small boy found in the foregoing tale.

There is, however, a bona-fide shepherd among us, and his name is James Conway, who has for many years carried on his idyllic occupation in the very heart of the city.

Those of the typical shepherd with his crook and his pipe and his breezy manner of skinning a sheep, however, to nakedness, will find James fully equipped with a satisfactory crook and pipe and skin and flock of sheep and genuine sheep dog.

And yet thousands who pass through Central Park daily, from the second street to the second street and Eighth avenue, see the sheep, but never notice the shepherd with his crook, conveniently down to the size of a woman's hand, and his pipe, filled with honest old Virginia tobacco, nor his skin well tanned with years of exposure. But there he is, day in and day out, and does his work, and his size is that of the tall and patriarchal old gentleman in a modern cutaway suit, with the regulation alpine collar, and a wide-brimmed hat.

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CLAIMS MUCH.

Chairman Taubeneck Speaks for the People's Party.

Assuring Telegrams Received By Him From Various States.

CERTAIN OF THE BALANCE OF POWER IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

A Detailed Statement From the Authorized Spokesman of What the Populists Hope to Carry On Tuesday Next—Trouble Predicted at the Polls in the South—Populists' Strength Not Weakened by Books.

H. E. Taubeneck, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the People's party, has completed his work so far as the campaign of 1892 is concerned, and until Tuesday will busy himself instructing State committees by wire as to the best means to pursue to accomplish the desire of the Populists. A reporter for the *SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH* called at the national headquarters last night and found Chairman Taubeneck busily engaged answering a batch of telegrams. When asked the political situation of the country as reviewed from the People's party standpoint, Mr. Taubeneck said:

ENCOURAGING TELEGRAMS.

"We have nothing to complain of whatever. We will carry nine or ten Northwestern States for Weaver and Field. We will carry Alabama and North Carolina and four electors in Louisiana without question. I have the following from North Carolina:

H. E. Taubeneck, St. Louis:

Democrats making a last desperate effort. Repub-

licans quiet. People's Party coming in strong.

South western to West to the end, nothing can stamp them.

S. OTTO WILSON, Chairman.

"I have received the following from Tennessee:

H. E. Taubeneck, St. Louis:

Aggressive campaign in the part of the People's party and under the lead of the election of four Congressmen and a legislature which will elect a United States Senator. We are sweeping the State.

K. K. TAYLOR, Secretary.

"This from Louisiana:

H. E. Taubeneck, St. Louis:

Fulldistribution of fusion electoral tickets through-

out the State. We will get four Weaver and four Jameson electors. Committee Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts safe.

A. B. BOOTH, Chairman.

"The following from Milo H. Shaler, Presi-

dent of the Silver League, Denver, Colo.

H. E. Taubeneck, St. Louis:

The combined silver leagues of the West are sup-

porting Weaver electors. We have excellent

reason to believe we will carry Colorado by at least

a majority. The vote will be cast for the People's

party and the result will be a victory for the Peo-

ple's party.

"The following from Texas:

H. E. Taubeneck, St. Louis, Mo.:

We will elect four Congressmen, possibly seven. We

will elect the State ticket and Lefland Wilson, Chairman.

"The following is from South Dakota:

H. E. Taubeneck, St. Louis, Mo.:

South Dakota in good shape. Consider our suc-

cess absolutely certain.

A. WANDALE and A. L. PETERMAN,

Chairman and Secretary.

The following is from Alabama:

H. E. Taubeneck, St. Louis:

If the Democrats will not count out more than

50,000 votes we will carry the state by 50,000

votes. It would be a revolution if they did not.

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FAVORITES FIRST.

The Talent Were in Clover at East Side.

LEADVILLE AT 10 TO 1 BROKE THE CHARM.

Full Pockets and Fine Sport Sent the Crowd Home Happy—Jennie Harding Captured the Handicap—The Yearling Abomination at Guttenburg—Results at Other Tracks.

The magnificent racing weather that prevailed yesterday was taken advantage of by thousands who concluded to spend the afternoon at the East St. Louis Jockey Club's course across the river. It was a splendid day for the public, as four heavily banked favorites were successful, while the remaining event went to an outsider who closed at 10 to 1. In addition to capturing most of the lure, the big crowd witnessed the best sport of the week. The first event was hotly contested for front start to finish, Wild Sunflower winning only by a head from Lou Webster, who was about one-fourth of a length behind Coffee Cake. Jennie Harding's victory was also attained only after a desperate contest, while Leadville defeated Reve O'Dor by one-quarter of a length in the second event. The second and third horses in this race were also the same distance apart at the wire. One of the features of the afternoon's sport was the riding of Frankie Jordan, who was reinstated by Starter Kit Chinn yesterday morning. Frank piloted Frank Trimble to victory in the second event, rode a masterly race on Oakview in the handicap and had the mount on Coronet, who ran third in the closing scramble. The event of the afternoon was the big handicap at five-eighths of a mile, for which Jennie Harding opened the first choice at even money. Most of the crowd's luck was placed on Hoover's little filly even at that price, as in the closing betting the price of every other started in the race had lengthened considerably, while Jeanie's remained stationary. Lucy Howard closed the second choice at 5 to 1, while Harry Warren was next in demand at 8 to 1. The flag flashed on a fair start in which the field seemed, from the stand, to be nicely bunched. Harry Warren was the first to show, closely lapped by Jennie Harding. In the turn to the back stretch the field had spread out again. Then came out for a gap at that point she took command of the procession with a whirl. In the turn to the stretch Oakview and Adrienne came out, and the field swept into the stretch, the quartette seemed remarkably close. Down the stretch a magnificent run was made. Parsons was brought into play and some splendid jockeyship was displayed, but Jennie Harding was game to the last and the wire was one-quarter of a length in front of Oakview, who was piloted in splendid shape by Jordan. Adrienne also ran well towards the finish, much better than Harry Warren, upon whose chances considerable money was placed, whom she beat out for third place.

Wild Sunflower, with Johnnie Gorman up was regarded by the knowing ones as the good thing in the opening scramble, a nine-sixteenth of a mile in the open, but the Sunflower was quoted at 9 to 1, but was hammered so hard that in the closing 6 to 5 was the best that could be obtained against him. Black Beauty was the second choice at 4 to 1, while the rest of the bunch could be had for from 8 to 1. Coffee Cake and Lou Webster were far from the front, the final and continued there until the middle of the backstretch was reached, where Webster and Sunflower, the trio then inaugurated a hot contest, which ended at the wire, with Webster in front of Sunflower, who was about the same distance ahead of Coffee Cake.

Reve O'Dor, at 10 to 1, closed the favorite at 5 to 1 for next race, a five-eighths of a mile scramble. Gray Minnie was the second choice at 7 to 2. Starter Chinn sent them off nicely bunched. Bellmazar and Leaflet, however, were the front runners in the stand and ran about a length apart into the back-stretch. At this point Gully also moved up and the trio ran down the stretch to the wire, which was reached, where Bellmazar and Gully retired in favor of Reve O'Dor and Gray Minnie. This trio then inaugurated a hot contest, which ended at the wire, with Leaflet running in front, one-quarter of a length in front of Reve O'Dor, who was about the same distance ahead of May Blossom.

Frank Trimble, at 10 to 1, opened an equal first choice, with May Blossom at 2 to 1 for the next race. Frank Trimble, however, was fancied most, and in the closing betting was quoted at 5 to 1, while the rest of the field continued until the middle of the backstretch was reached, where Frank Trimble and Gully retired in favor of Reve O'Dor and Gray Minnie. This trio then inaugurated a hot contest, which ended at the wire, with Leaflet running in front, one-quarter of a length in front of Reve O'Dor, who was about the same distance ahead of May Blossom.

Reputation was a hot favorite, opening at 4 to 1, but was beaten in the first race, a one-and-one-fourth miles run. Coro was the second choice at 3 to 1, while Eileen was backed heavily for the second race, which was to be run against May Blossom. The pair went to the front at the start and ran as a pair almost to the wire, when the rest was effected and was over towards home, having won by about a dozen lengths from Josie Wells, who defeated Coro for the place. The sum-

total was \$1,000, plus \$100 for the winner.

First race, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Wild Sunflower (Gorman), 6 to 5; 3rd; Lou Webster (Hathaway), 8 to 1; 2nd; Coffee Cake (Jordan), 10 to 1; 1st; 4th; Leaflet (Webster), 10 to 1; 5th; 6th; 7th; 8th; 9th; 10th; 11th; 12th; 13th; 14th; 15th; 16th; 17th; 18th; 19th; 20th; 21st; 22nd; 23rd; 24th; 25th; 26th; 27th; 28th; 29th; 30th; 31st; 32nd; 33rd; 34th; 35th; 36th; 37th; 38th; 39th; 40th; 41st; 42nd; 43rd; 44th; 45th; 46th; 47th; 48th; 49th; 50th; 51st; 52nd; 53rd; 54th; 55th; 56th; 57th; 58th; 59th; 60th; 61st; 62nd; 63rd; 64th; 65th; 66th; 67th; 68th; 69th; 70th; 71st; 72nd; 73rd; 74th; 75th; 76th; 77th; 78th; 79th; 80th; 81st; 82nd; 83rd; 84th; 85th; 86th; 87th; 88th; 89th; 90th; 91st; 92nd; 93rd; 94th; 95th; 96th; 97th; 98th; 99th; 100th; 101st; 102nd; 103rd; 104th; 105th; 106th; 107th; 108th; 109th; 110th; 111th; 112th; 113th; 114th; 115th; 116th; 117th; 118th; 119th; 120th; 121st; 122nd; 123rd; 124th; 125th; 126th; 127th; 128th; 129th; 130th; 131st; 132nd; 133rd; 134th; 135th; 136th; 137th; 138th; 139th; 140th; 141st; 142nd; 143rd; 144th; 145th; 146th; 147th; 148th; 149th; 150th; 151st; 152nd; 153rd; 154th; 155th; 156th; 157th; 158th; 159th; 160th; 161st; 162nd; 163rd; 164th; 165th; 166th; 167th; 168th; 169th; 170th; 171st; 172nd; 173rd; 174th; 175th; 176th; 177th; 178th; 179th; 180th; 181st; 182nd; 183rd; 184th; 185th; 186th; 187th; 188th; 189th; 190th; 191st; 192nd; 193rd; 194th; 195th; 196th; 197th; 198th; 199th; 200th; 201st; 202nd; 203rd; 204th; 205th; 206th; 207th; 208th; 209th; 210th; 211st; 212nd; 213rd; 214th; 215th; 216th; 217th; 218th; 219th; 220th; 221st; 222nd; 223rd; 224th; 225th; 226th; 227th; 228th; 229th; 230th; 231st; 232nd; 233rd; 234th; 235th; 236th; 237th; 238th; 239th; 240th; 241st; 242nd; 243rd; 244th; 245th; 246th; 247th; 248th; 249th; 250th; 251st; 252nd; 253rd; 254th; 255th; 256th; 257th; 258th; 259th; 260th; 261st; 262nd; 263rd; 264th; 265th; 266th; 267th; 268th; 269th; 270th; 271st; 272nd; 273rd; 274th; 275th; 276th; 277th; 278th; 279th; 280th; 281st; 282nd; 283rd; 284th; 285th; 286th; 287th; 288th; 289th; 290th; 291st; 292nd; 293rd; 294th; 295th; 296th; 297th; 298th; 299th; 300th; 301st; 302nd; 303rd; 304th; 305th; 306th; 307th; 308th; 309th; 310th; 311th; 312th; 313th; 314th; 315th; 316th; 317th; 318th; 319th; 320th; 321st; 322nd; 323rd; 324th; 325th; 326th; 327th; 328th; 329th; 330th; 331st; 332nd; 333rd; 334th; 335th; 336th; 337th; 338th; 339th; 340th; 341st; 342nd; 343rd; 344th; 345th; 346th; 347th; 348th; 349th; 350th; 351st; 352nd; 353rd; 354th; 355th; 356th; 357th; 358th; 359th; 360th; 361st; 362nd; 363rd; 364th; 365th; 366th; 367th; 368th; 369th; 370th; 371st; 372nd; 373rd; 374th; 375th; 376th; 377th; 378th; 379th; 380th; 381st; 382nd; 383rd; 384th; 385th; 386th; 387th; 388th; 389th; 390th; 391st; 392nd; 393rd; 394th; 395th; 396th; 397th; 398th; 399th; 400th; 401st; 402nd; 403rd; 404th; 405th; 406th; 407th; 408th; 409th; 410th; 411st; 412nd; 413rd; 414th; 415th; 416th; 417th; 418th; 419th; 420th; 421st; 422nd; 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995th; 996th; 997th; 998th; 999th; 1000th; 1001st; 1002nd; 1003rd; 1004th; 1005th; 1006th; 1007th;

NO CHANCE MATTER.
Every Want Ad. will be satisfactorily filled in three days or reinserted FREE.

THE POST-DISPATCH-PAGES 29-40.

REVEAL YOUR WANTS
To a hungry Public through the Want Columns of the DAILY and SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

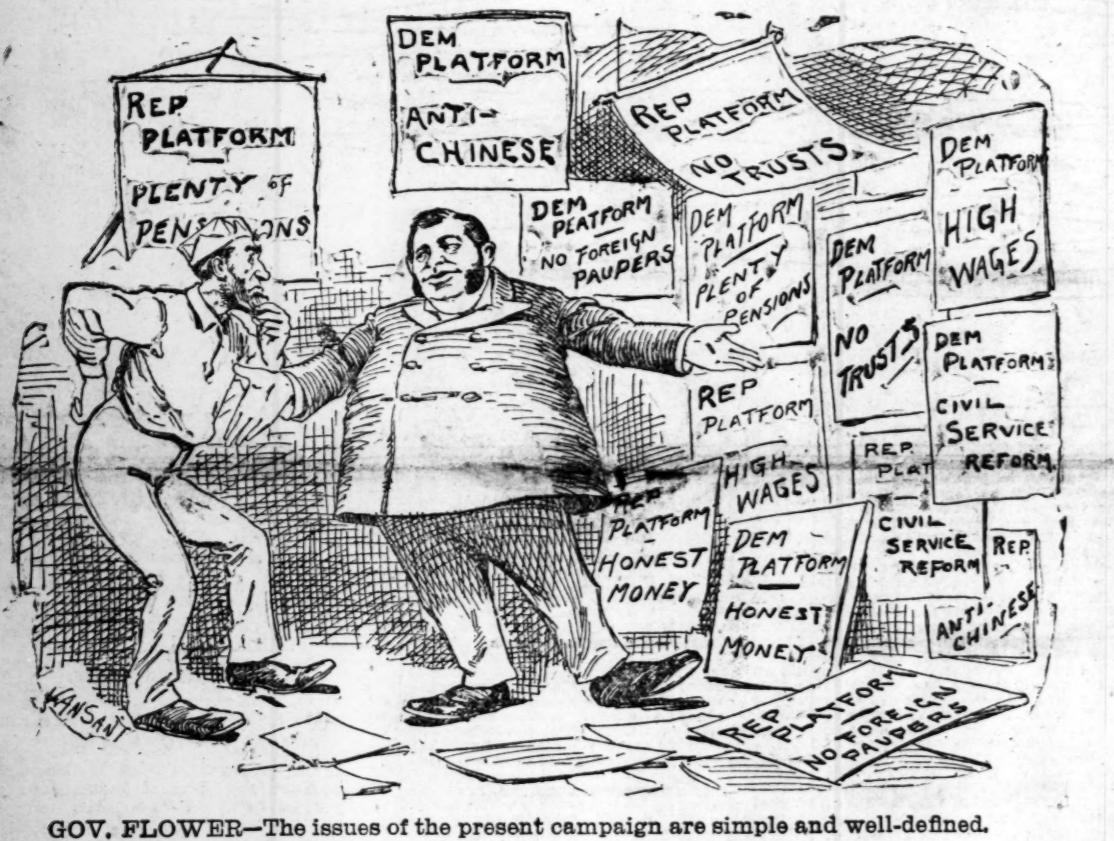
ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1892.

CARTOONS OF THE CAMPAIGN. ↵

Reproduced by the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH Artists as Illustrating the Democratic View of the Situation.



Cleveland smashes the Republican Joss.

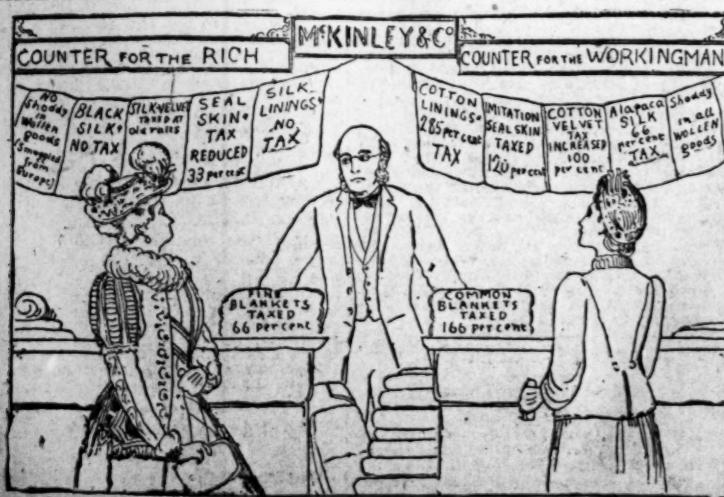


GOV. FLOWER—The issues of the present campaign are simple and well-defined.

NEW YORK'S REGISTRATION.



CARL SCHURZ—The question is whether our National elections shall become mere auction sales.



THE TWO COUNTERS.
"It is the Shopping-Women who have done this."—[Ex-Speaker Reed, referring to the great Democratic victories of 1890.]



How Whitelaw Reid's Advice Looks to the Average Sensible Voter.

"Mr. Macveagh is after Mr. Patrick Egan."

AUCTIONEER REED: "How much am I bid for an increase in the tariff? \$250,000? Sold to H. C. Frick."



MIKE MCDONALD—I am a Republican.

WAYNE MACVEAGH—I am a Democrat.

FAIR WARNING

Given to Voters of St. Louis by
the Grand-Jury.

Corruption Can Only Be Prevented by
Electing Good Men.

OFFICIAL CONDEMNATION OF BOTH WM.
ZACHRITZ AND BEN CLARK.

Judge Laughlin's Decision in the Case
in Which Clark Was Convicted of Em-
bezzlement—What a Grand-Jury Had
to Say of the Impediments Thrown in
the Way of Enforcing the Law by
Assistant Circuit Attorney Zachritz.

The October Grand-Jury, which closed its
work Thursday and submitted a report call-
ing attention to the Four Courts and City
Hall abuses of power and authority, made a
suggestion of a most pertinent character.

The persons responsible for the abuses com-
plained of will, as a matter of course, con-
sider the Grand-Jury's recommendation a
most important one.

Here is what the jury said, after reviewing
the high-handed doings of the City Hall and
Four Courts rings:

"It is a difficult task requiring time and patience to correct evils which seem to be common in a greater or less degree in all large municipalities, and it is true that after all the efforts of the franchises under which the people should take care to select capable and honest men to serve them."

Is Ben Clark such a man as can be trusted
to properly fill the position of Circuit At-
torney?

CONVICTED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Another reason, and a most potent one, why
Ben Clark should not be made Circuit
Attorney of this city, with its popula-
tion of more than 500,000 people lies in the fact that he was convicted of
embezzling funds intrusted to his
keeping by a poor old widow named Eliza
beth Jones. While acting as her attorney in
1884, Clark, according to the record in the
books of the St. Louis Court of Criminal Cor-
rection, misappropriated money to the
amount of \$15,80, the rightful prop-
erty of an indigent widow. The record of
this case is part of the history of the
Correction Court and is obtainable. The
warrant for his arrest was sworn out Aug.
20, 1884, by W. J. Reed, who was then
Acting Assistant Prosecuting Attorney. The
Judge was John Noonan, who was then Judge
of the Court of Correction, but he did not
try the Clark case. He was absent from the
bench and Judge Henry D. Laughlin was the
Provisional Judge. On Aug. 27, Clark was
arraigned and pleaded not guilty. He was
tried, and the testimony all in, Judge Laugh-
lin took the case under advisement. Two
days later he rendered his decision, adjudg-
ing Clark guilty and fixing the punishment at
a fine of \$15.

JUDGE LAUGHIN'S DECISION.

Among other things, Judge Laughlin said

his written opinion:

"The defendant is prosecuted for embezzlement,
which provides as follows:

"If any agent, clerk, servant, appointee or col-
lector, or any private or public employee, shall
embezzle or convert to his own use any money
or goods received by him in his capacity or
on his behalf, or for his use, or for his
use or benefit, or for his care by virtue of such employment, he
shall upon conviction be punished as for larceny."

The evidence shows that the prosecuting witness,
an old lady, had received a debt before a
small amount from a man who worked on the
Fifth street railroad. She employed the defendant
to collect the claim, and he was
paid a fee for his services, and he was
compromised the claim and collected \$10 of the
amount due the old lady. He never reported
the debt to the man he received it from, but
times after the money had been actually paid him,
and he told her he had collected nothing. Her
daughter, Mrs. Clark, however, knew that her son
had part of April and to her denied the
collection. The daughter then requested him to
see the man, and he refused to do so, and retained
control of the case. Subsequently the old
lady, according to the claim, was through
her son,听说 she had received a debt of \$100
paid, and failing to get any response to her written
complaint, proceeded to complain to his office.
He made no reply, and the state of the
case remained as it was until the date of
the election he admitted it. He then went to her
told her he had the money and showed her a roll of
notes, and she said she had given him the notes due,
though she denies that he offered it to her.

THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY.

The voter of St. Louis who has any in-

terest in purity and efficiency in the ad-
ministration of affairs at the Four Courts
has a remedy. A number of electors re-
quested the names of the leading criminal lawyers of the country and
has been very successful in his profession.
Criminal law has been the study of his life.

John H. Noonan, the State's Attorney,

Zachritz in the Circuit Attorney's Office

were both recommended by the State's

Attorneys General, and no one can be
more fit to represent the people in their
interests.

The court then reviewed the technical
points urged and concluded in this strain:

"Under the evidence there is no alternative but a
conviction of the defendant, and as he is a member of
the fact that he is a lawyer aggravates the offense.
He is convicted and his punishment assessed at a fine
of \$15."

CONSIDERED IT AGGRAVATED.

Judge Laughlin's opinion shows very de-
cidedly that he considered it a most aggra-
vated case. But Clark escaped punishment
as the people got a full fine and the
claim the State holds against him, according
to the record, is still unsatisfied.

When Judge Noonan returned to the bench
Clark got in his work and got a motion
granted. On Sept. 5 of the same year the
case was reset and it was never called up
again.

and yet Clark thinks he is entitled to the
votes of the Democratic party of this city.

The embezzlement case is only one of the
points that have been urged against Mr.

Clark. Only last January, while the police
were working on the notorious Thompson

ring street, Clark bobbed up as the
champion of the gamblers.

The police raided the dens and
arrested Brian Thompson, the notorious proprietor.

City Attorney J. J. Butler then demonstrated how well he could
act as a lawyer, and when the case was over he
called that worthy promptly dismissed them all.

The police were enraged and again ar-
rived at the front openly as their attorney.

Again last winter while acting City At-
torney, Clark dismissed a case against Nick
Karr, a notorious gambler, who had been arrested
for disturbing the peace of Mr. John Fry, a professor in the St. Louis
Art School, Mrs. Fry and several others, who
had appealed to the police.

At a Union Depot car, when Mr. Fry appeared with his attorney to pro-
secute the case, he was informed that he
had entered a plea of nolle prosser. Theo-
doreson Clark, senior and junior, and a
crowd gave charge of the Circuit Attorney's
office and the workings of the Grand-Jury.

That Clark is under the thumb and finger of
the police is now evident, as his followers have
been arrested for disturbing the peace of

Mr. John Fry, a professor in the St. Louis
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Despite his uncle, who is unpleasantly
odorous, he persists in his efforts to
get respectable Democrats to support him.

Nightly he is on the stump

before everybody, who, ever

implies that he was not the right man for
the office. His game is to work the sympathy

racket on the respective voters, leaving

the hands of the fine workers who
believe that the Four Courts ring
must be persecuted and rid of it, and a
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NEARING A CRISIS.

The College Foot-Ball Situation Proves Critical.

YALE MEETS HARVARD AND PRINCETON WITHIN THE MONTH.

Crimson and Yellow Still Refuse to Minimize—How the Teams Show Up in Princeton—Harvard Is Listless, Princeton Fox and Yale Light—Condition of the Men.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Princeton's play against the Wesleyan is now admitted on all sides to have savored very much of a joke. Capt. McCormack and Walter of the Yale team watched the play from the side lines, and it soon became evident that the "Tigers" were not going on exhibition for their adversaries' benefit. The two Yale experts took great comfort from the lack of interference in the Tiger team and went home fully satisfied that Yale could hold up that end of the game with their striped-legged antagonists.

Both Princeton and Yale players are full of tricks and everybody is convinced that the practice games they have been putting up with the lesser college teams are "faked." Yale men who saw the game between Princeton and the Manhattan Athletic Club saw Princeton put up a game of magnificent interference, great line work and sharp and sure tackling. It is a well-known fact that Princeton has a dozen new tricks he intends springing on Yale this year, and it is equally evident that they have not sprung any of them in their practice games so far.

Princeton's biggest handicap all week has been the absence of Capt. King, Vincent, Homans, Holly and Wheeler are also on the hospital list. Hall has only just got back to form and Lea is hardly in trim yet. The coach, however, is not worried. He seems absolutely impervious to anatomical injury. It now looks as if Princeton's strongest points will be the reciprocal of Yale's weakness and vice-versa. Princeton is strong at center and weak at tackles, while Yale has the veteran tackles Wallace and Winter but is weak at center. The coach, Capt. Corbin, does himself can not tell who will play right tackle against Yale. Lea is now first among the candidates, not because of his individual strength, but rather through lack of strong candidates. Next to the tackle points, left end and left half-back are giving Capt. King most concern. Theo. Vincent is not the only player to sit on the bench after being passed over by his captain. Frank Butterworth is the bluest player who is a hard player and means well but is not muscular or watchful. Trenchard's Commission at right end is written in pretty legible characters. In the New York Athletic Club he was a top-notch player, but of course has had no chance. Morse was substitute quarter last year. Last Tuesday he turned up in college, and after one day's practice was given the job of right end. King put the line as hard as any 180-pounder on the foot ball field to-day. His quick starts and hard punts make him a good player for blocking the ball. His desire to come in has slackened speed, no matter how compact the line.

Next to nothing can be done in perfecting the interference and quickening the play. Princeton's two weakest points, when one-half the men are absent, including the coach. This state of affairs is making Princeton men serious over the outcome of the season.

Harvard's Practice.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 5.—The practice of the University team during the past week has been marred by a dull and lifeless spirit among the men. The best thing, the only thing, the Harvard team can do to win against Yale's is to make an immediate selection of the men who are to compose the team and set to work to teach them in their place. To a certain extent this is impossible, as some of the men are laid up. Lake, Lee, Newell, Waters and Gray have been playing during the week, but they are not seriously injured. It has finally been decided that Lewis, flanked by Waters and Acton, is the star half-back. The others are not so good. Lewis' presence seems to infuse new life and activity into the team, and he has grown to be a very popular man. Mason is the most prominent candidate for center, while Captain Trafford is doing a good work at quarter.

The Cambridge-Athletic-Harvard game showed two things with regard to the Harvard team—first, that it has an excellent defense game, and second, that the offensive work behind the line and the interference is very poor. Lewis, the half-back, showed by his fumbling in the first half of the game that his lack of experience in the last two years had militated against him. He also failed in getting off the foot ball a mistake which, if not corrected, would render him liable to be tackled every time in Yale games. Gray plays a game which is pure and brilliant, but he, too, at times is apt to be slow in starting.

As a team Harvard is playing poorly on the outside, but the men are strong in the middle and they are at times helped by one or two men only, whereas every man can be of assistance to advance every play. If they expect to succeed at Springfield they must work untiringly upon this problem.

Yale's Training.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5.—The "Yale spirit," of which so much is heard, is shown in no better way than in the readiness with which the old captains and coaches leave their occupations and come to New Haven at the call of the captain of the eleven. During the past week the Yale players have been coached by Walter Camp, Howard Knapp, "Kid" Wallace, Jos. Hartwell, Billy Bull and "Pudge" Hefflinger. For fear the supply is inadequate to the task the colony of coaches will be increased the coming week by Capt. Corbett, "Hoff" Moore, captain last year; "Tot" Harvey, half-back in '91, and Bill Rhodes, the brilliant tackle and captain of the Yale team of '90. Of course many other coaches will stay on, but two or three Rhodes will remain through the winter. "Hoff" is here two weeks, while Wallace and Camp can make frequent journeys to the

coaches of the event of the season has been the arrival of the son of Hefflinger, and with him there came a stalwart rumor which was soon confirmed, to the effect that "Pudge" had returned to take another year in the law school and incidentally play foot-ball simply for exercise. But "Hoff" will follow him this report at once. It is entirely out of the question. He has no thought of giving up his position as head of Hill on the Great Northern Road and his return to Yale is not in the West within a few weeks. He has been in the civil engineering department and has been offered a place to act as tutor to Littlefinger, "Tot's" title, allowing him to New Haven. He came last night on a boat to the Chicago eleven, and will play in all their games. The men are to be back in time for their headquarters in New Haven and will coach the heavy men of the Yale rush line. He puts on his foot-ball togs on afternoons and goes to the gymnasium to practice with big "Danny" O'Neill. "Hoff" does not play hard, but keeps his eyes on O'Neill and gives him lots of valuable points. The Yale man is along after him at Yale than a year after the king of guards had given him a few helpful hints. Hefflinger played against Acton in the Cupids football game and says he is no big athlete. O'Neill and Acton are much alike, strong and heavy, but slow and knowing little foot-ball. If there is any one man in the country who can break the Yale center "Hoff" is that man. "Pa" Corbin will get up to New Haven within the next few days to impart artful

dodges to Stillman. Any help in this direction will be thankfully received. Rhodes will polish off Wallis and Winter, and give them one of the points which his varied experience has taught him. Hefflinger and Hartwell can break in the man for right end. Greenway probably. There is not very much time to be lost, come little Hinkey. It is generally conceded that Hinkey knows his business. McClung can look after the half-backs, and Bull is teaching the kickers. As far as the backs go, there can be no complaining. All of the backs can play on Nov. 19. Yale money would go begging.

The public cannot see the Yale men play again before Saturday, when the gates of the field are now closed and none except players and coaches are admitted. This rule is strictly enforced. It is a new move. Heretofore spectators might have been let into the field until the last week before the Harvard game. Still it is wise to take every precaution in the development of the style of play. Harvard is copying as closely as possible the game that Yale put up at Springfield last year. Of course Wallis is the star of the show. The physicist is to trust to the same tricks again and Yale will have to evolve something new.

When the Harvard and Yale men are individualized, the former certainly has the advantage. In material Homans has the odds against her, and it is science and science alone that will score the most points on that date.

"Hoff" says that Harvard is playing the best team game they ever put up. He was surprised to see the Harvard players blocking on. Yale is playing a fairly strong aggressive game, but the defensive work is below par, and the college side make as many touch downs as possible. Yale has to win, Yale must keep the ball, and the running will be fatal to an effective offensive game. The improvement the Harvard boys show is due to their interference and concerted action. While every man has a part in every play, four or five of the best men do most of this work. The Harvard men in this are not far behind in getting in their weight when it will tell.

The hospital list this season has been small—far less than McCormick had to worry about. Last year there were not enough crutches in New Haven to supply the demand. McCormick had used his men with the greatest care, and he has been fortunate in keeping them in shape. But when they play they get no coddling.

As for the men who have been making up the team, they are now in better shape in physique than in improvement. It certainly looks as though the backs were settled for good. In the rush line, there are still four important men. The combination of the center trio seems as far from solution as ever. There is no doubt that Stillman, Sanford and Hickox are playing much better than they did a year ago, and there is no means a discouraging wall; but there is room for vast improvement, and O'Neill and Lee were expected to help greatly.

O'Neill does some master work, but his running is not good. He is a headlong gallop, very poor heed to the signals. It is even able to play the whole combination may be changed, and it would be no surprise to see Sanford back in again just as he did in '91.

Stillman still snaps the ball, wretchedly although he is breaking through, and tackling with considerable life. Wallis and Winter are running with energy in their old form. They get off quickly, and this is helped by the sprinting starts which the Harvard practice mornings on the "gym" lot. Both tackle the ball hard, and tackle equally hard. Wallis is the steadiest player. Winter has off days, and occasionally does some master work, but his fine physique is not equal to his brilliant orders.

Frank Butterworth is the only man in college who can play full-back with any degree of success. He has improved rapidly with the hard coaching he has received, and must be accepted as the best man for the place. There is no discount on his punting.

KNEW THEIR SIGNALS.

HOW YALE SURPRISED HARVARD LAST YEAR AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 3.—The most important development during this season of foot-ball life is known to only a few, but it explains, in a measure at any rate, why Harvard made such a poor showing against Yale last year, and why the crimson half-backs were unable to gain a bit of ground in the great game at Springfield.

Immediately after the contest last November rumors began to go about to the effect that Yale knew the Harvard signals. This statement was not so much because there was much proof of its truth, but because many things went to show it.

Yale men in the Harvard school were by some Harvard supporters accused of conveying to Yale the secret of the signals. The Harvard powers at New Haven had but there was not the slightest evidence of such transaction, except the possibility that it could be carried out.

No one can deny that the Harvard and the Harvard signals, and that within twenty minutes from the time the Springfield game was started every man knew just where every Harvard man would run or stand.

The authority for this statement is "Josh" Hartwell, the captain of the winning '92 Yale crew and end runner on the victorious slate who, not so long ago, admitted to a friend what had just been stated. But the signals were not learned at Cambridge; they were deciphered at Springfield after the game and have not long since either.

The code of signals used by Harvard was an extremely, unnecessarily simple one, and after Lake, Corbett and Trafford had a few bouts against the rush line, some bright man on the Yale team began to comprehend the words which Quarter-Back Gage was shouting.

It took only a few more rushes to make the belief become a certainty, and from that time to the end of the game Harvard made hardly a movement which Yale was ready to stop.

Every time that Corbett or Lake ran into the rush line he found two men, instead of one, to meet him. He was surprised to find that the ball was ever out of Harvard's territory, and that the Cambridge eleven made such a good showing as it did.

All the Yale men were surprised at the crude game of foot-ball played by Capt. Trafford's team. Even the coachers and those who knew just what the eleven could do were completely taken aback by the way rush after rush after rush in so gallant a manner.

These mysteries have now become plain, and the clearing up can hardly fail to be of great benefit to some men who insisted that the Harvard team was not properly coached and trained. What system of coaching could accomplish anything under the circumstances?

An interesting question which might be asked in the face of these developments is, what would have been the result if Harvard had known the Yale signals?

There can be but one answer to that, and it is that Yale would have been easily winning by 100 yards. In the game reversed, Yale would not have scored if the game had lasted until now, but Harvard would have rolled up a score of 100 yards.

The lesson to be drawn from this for the Harvard management is that the signals this year are to complete that it will take Yale at least four to score.

The soldiers' field has been fenced in and the seclusion of a fenced inclosure has enabled tricks and devices to be performed which will be exposed to the world at Springfield on the Saturday the following day.

THE HERO OF THE GAME.

From Outside.

His cheeks are streaked Harvard stripes. His eyes are dyed Yale blue; his nose is warped, his teeth are torn, his hair is bald, his ears torn, his arms are bandaged too.

A clutch supports his crippled weight, and his hands are bound. Substrates now, from the maximum; two fingers—all but three thumbs.

But, oh! he wears a laurel crown, and is the King of Guards. They stamp and shout, as when he comes out.

He's the pride of men, and pot of tea,

The King of his Eleven. ANNA M. WILLIAMS.

WINTER TOURIST RATES TO THE SOUTH.

ARE now in effect with the Iron Mountain route to Hot Springs, San Antonio, City of Mexico, Los Angeles and San Francisco and all prominent points in the South and Southwest. Stop-overs will be allowed in Arkansas and Texas. Tickets good for return until June 1, 1893. For further information call on or address City Ticket Agent.

YALE FOOT-BALL TEAM.



FATHER BLANCHET'S COMMISSION.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S TERRIBLE RESPONSIBILITY—A BURDEN HE WAS UNABLE TO BEAR.

BY JACQUES NORMAND.

Translated from the French for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Four-five-six-seven-seven o'clock! Mechanically, methodically, Joseph Blanchet awoke every morning at the last stroke.

He gave an hour to his toilet, an hour to his newspaper and half an hour to his breakfast. After a twenty minutes' walk always through the same streets, at five minutes to ten he reached the museum of X, where he was attendant, and saluted Madame Guarignies, "Good day, Madame Guarignies!" "Good day, Monsieur Blanchet!" A few words rapidly exchanged about the weather followed; then he went up to the picture gallery and found himself at his post just as the clock was striking ten.

Sixty years old, tall, spare, pale, his still supple form wearing the quiet, half-military uniform of our National Museum attendants, Blanchet had nothing about him of the jovial, bragging and classic old officer. He did not smoke, he did not drink, he did not swear. He had a sweet, low voice, and talked little. He was thin, bald and dignified. He wore a large ring on the little finger of his long, gentle hand. His silver eye-glasses, swinging from right to left over the front of his uniform, gave him a touch of clerical dandiness. His face was melancholy, with its mustache still black, but thin. There is nothing to say of his nose; but by way of contrast, his eyes were wandering, timid, undecided, and shining with preoccupation. Upon each cheek, at the same height, was a round, bluish-brown scar, around which his beard, carefully shaved elsewhere, left a few white hairs. A bell had passed through his mouth, breaking out two teeth on each side of it; for there were small signs of it, Blanchet had been in special service, in the air-service. He had come out of it chief questionnaire-decorated with the Legion of Honor and with many medals, but not to mention his medal from the Emperor of Italy, and were these honors with some coquetry.

His commission? His duty! These two words had ruined his whole life. He was born scrupulous and obedient. When a child, he was always first in his class and the last to leave it. The fear of not knowing his lesson weighed upon him; he rose in the night to study it, said it to himself all along the road till the last minute, going back to the book at the least hesitation. He believed he knew it, he did know it in truth; but at the moment of reciting, the fear of being badly seized him by the throat—he lost his head, trembled, stammered—and the master, attributing to timidity what was only an excess of seal, sent him back to his seat in disgrace. The poor little fellow was in continual torture.

In the regiment he had the same scruples, further increased by responsibility. At least commanding a company, and in command in his eyes, it was even worse still when he became Corporal and then Quartermaster! He was responsible not only for himself, but for others. The drills in the court of the quarter or polygon, the inspection of the horses, the appearance of the men, the care of the horses, the care of so many horses, every time of peace! In war, when an order misinterpreted or improperly executed might such very serious consequences, the burden was crushing!

When there were rumors of a surprise, and his captain would say to him in the evening: "The door is closed; you will be surprised," he would say, "Keep your eye open!" the poor fellow entered unutterable terror. Keep his eye open! Oh, yes! he would keep his eyes open; he would not close them all night, in spite of fatigue. The words, "I count upon you!" entered his brain like gimlets. For fear of failing, he would never go to bed, write it down and read it over and over by candlelight in his tent. When the commission had been scrupulously given and his captain had said to him, "That is just right, Blanchet!" he began to breathe once more.

Father Blanchet felt the well-known shiver run down his back. A new responsibility! And such a responsibility! The lives of a large number of people in his hands! Truly, it would be hard to refuse. The confidence hattered his military honor. Besides, during the five years of his directorship M. Sylviani had never given him an opportunity to say a word in his defense, even bowing first, with the theatrical gesture of an old tenor who had sung "La Dame Blanche," and who knows what it is to be an old soldier.

It made no difference, in spite of all that he had heard, nor in more responsibility! He had done enough!

He was about to rap when M. Sylviani, negligently turning the key on the end of finger, added: "Naturally, this service is more delicate, I increase your pay by 20 francs a month." Thirty francs a month! What a reward for his honor and his dear wife! Just like the children, for days months and years, without knowing if it could be fired when the right time should come. The way would be to fire immediately, if only to see.

"Where are the frescoes by Pontchartrain?" asked the young man.

A fair, foreign-looking man stood before Blanchet.

Ah! Yes! The museum—a visitor—he was forgetting everything now. With a quick gesture, he gave the desired information, then began again his fervish walk.

At the sound of voices M. Sylviani appears in his night clothes, his eyes swollen and puffed with sleep—conical sight.

"Is it you, Blanchet? What—what? The thief?"

"No sir. Nothing has happened at the door. It is—it is this commission. I cannot keep it any longer; do you understand? I cannot take it!"—and he hands him the key.

"Did you come and disturb me for this?"

"Pardon me, sir, but I could not endure such responsibility any longer. I was too much afraid."

The old man, who has sung "La Dame Blanche," seemed scornfully. Could it be possible, for an old soldier? He could not understand it. Then, after a moment, feeling that he would catch cold in his light attire, he said, coldly and severely:

"Very well, M. Blanchet; from to-day you are no longer in my employ."

He took the key and hastened into his room.

Blanchet went down the stairs. His place was lost, and it was hard; but much better than that terrible commission. At least, he was delivered from that!

He took the key and hastened into his room.

At this thought Blanchet hesitated no longer. "Very well, sir, and I thank you for all your kindness." He extended his hand and took the key. Strange! It seemed as though he had been called; but they honored and loved him, and would have died for him.

This was well said at Graceland, where the number one was becoming hero. A section of the battery—two pieces—had just been placed in a corner of a wood, in a very exposed position. Soon seen in the enemy, it received the converging and overwhelming fire of two united batteries.

The Lieutenant in command said, "Blanchet, take the command, and stand by till the last man do you hear? till the last man!" and then he dies. Blanchet feels a deep shiver run down his back—not from fear!—he does not think of that—but at becoming chief of the section, he obliged to take the initiative, obliged to make decisions, to order volleys, to change the position of the gun, to estimate the probability; but the order has been given him; and he will execute it. An officer arrives at full speed: "Back! Back! You will all be massacred!" And Blanchet, unmoved, replies: "I was told to stand till the last man—there are still four of us—I was waiting!"

IV.

The next day Blanchet was installed in his place in the fourth gallery. During the day he was to remain seated, clear at the entrance opposite the stage. By leaning forward a good deal he could see a little corner of the scenes. In this position he overlooked the entire room, not a movement could escape him. He looked down upon the orchestra, the pit, the balcony chairs and the stalls. Up in the fourth gallery the audience was gathered together, those in the front row, leaning on their elbows, in an easy attitude, the rest sitting very straight and trying to see between and over the heads of those in front. They were like long chapters of human lives, each bead of which had its own movement. They reflected the emotions excited by the piece; they all stirred, laughed and wept at the same time. Here and there were impulsive, heavy faces, which nothing seemed to affect; and which gave an idea of man's lowest animal nature. Divided into three groups, one in the center and one in each wing, the hired clappers applauded automatically at a sign from their leader; then, they all stirred, laughed and wept at the same time. Here and there were impulsive, heavy faces, which nothing seemed to affect; and which gave an idea of man's lowest animal nature. Divided into three groups, one in the center and one in each wing, the hired clappers applauded automatically at a sign from their leader; then, they all stirred, laughed and wept at the same time. Here and there were impulsive, heavy faces, which nothing seemed to affect; and which gave an idea of man's lowest animal nature. Divided into three groups, one in the center and one in each wing, the hired clappers applauded automatically at a sign from their leader; then, they all stirred, laughed and wept at the same time. Here and there were impulsive, heavy faces, which nothing seemed to affect; and which gave an idea of man's lowest animal nature. 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The poem "Crossing the Bar" was written by Lord Tennyson in anticipation of Death. It has recently been set to music by Mr. Bridge, organist at Westminster Abbey, who played it at the poet's funeral. Following are the words and music complete.

Poem by Alfred, Lord Tennyson.
J. Frederick Bridge, Mus. D.

Andante tranquillo.

Soprano: Sun-set and even-ing star, And one clear call for me! And
Alto: Sun-set and even-ing star, And one clear call for me! And
Tenor: Sun-set and even-ing star, And one clear call for me! And
Bass: Sun-set and even-ing star, And one clear call for me! And

Piano.

such a tide as mov-ing seems a-sleepy Too full for sound and
such a tide as mov-ing seems a-sleepy Too full for sound and
such a tide as mov-ing seems a-sleepy Too full for sound and
such a tide as mov-ing seems a-sleepy Too full for sound and

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark,

For tho' from out our bournes of time and place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crost the bar.

Adagio.

may there be no moan-ing of the bar, When I put out to sea, But
cresc. may there be no moan-ing of the bar, When I put out to sea, But
may there be no moan-ing of the bar, When I put out to sea, But
may there be no moan-ing of the bar, When I put out to sea, But

foam, When that which drew from out the bound-less deep Turns a-gain home
foam, When that which drew from out the bound-less deep Turns a-gain home
foam, When that which drew from out the bound-less deep Turns a-gain home
foam, When that which drew from out the bound-less deep Turns a-gain home
Adagio.

THE IDIOT DANCE.

A strain from the accompaniment of Ada Rehan's dance, illustrated by two of her postures.



NOVEMBER

A FAIR SWEET WOMAN WHO HAS LIVED HER STORY,
STANDING SERENE, THOUGH SABRE THRONLESS QUEEN,
WHILE STILL AROUND HER HEAD THERE SHINES THE GLORY
OF ALL THE HAPPY DAYS THAT SHE HAS SEEN.

YES, SHE HAS LIVED, HAS KNOWN EARTH'S POMP AND FASHION,
HELD IN HER HAND, ALL THINGS THAT WOMEN PRIZE,
FEEL IN HER THROBBING HEART, ALL TRUE SWEET PASSION,
LOOKED IN LOVE'S FACE WITH CLEAR AND STEADFAST EYES,

WHAT DOES IT MATTER THAT THE TIME WAS FLEETING?
WHAT DOES IT MATTER THAT LOVE COULD NOT LAST?
ONCE SHE HAS LIVED, AND WHILE HER PULSE IS BEATING,
SHE WILL REMEMBER ALL THAT BLESSED PAST.

ALWAYS AROUND HER PATH, THE OLD DAYS LINGER,
WEAVING THEIR MESHES LIKE A GOLDEN SPELL,
TOUCHING HER CURVING LIPS WITH HUSHING FINGER,
SO THAT HER SECRET SHE MAY NEVER TELL.

WHAT THOUGH SHE LOOK AT YOU WITH EYES BEGUILING?
WHAT THOUGH WITH PARTED LIPS, HER FACE ALLURES?
"TIS BUT THE MONA LIZA MYSTIC SMILING,—
HIDING HER OWN HEART WHILE SHE MOCKS AT YOURS.

OTHERS MAY PROMISE MUCH, SHE WILL REMEMBER,
THEY MAY PASS ON, WITH CARELESS HAPPY TREAD,
BUT SHE HAS LIVED, SHE ONLY IS NOVEMBER,
LAUGHING A LITTLE, THOUGH HER HEART IS DEAD.

annie chandler

THE MAN WHO BROKE THE BANK AT MONTE CARLO.

As Sung by Wm. Hoey
in "A PARLOR MATCH"

Written & Composed by FRED GILBERT
Moderato—Copyright by T.B. Harms & Co.

Voice.

Piano

Just got here, through

the back door, in southern shore

1 2

THE SILENT VOICES.

Words by Lord TENNYSON.
Music by Lady TENNYSON.
Slowly and with solemnity.

Voices. When the dumb hour, clothed in black, Brings the Dreams a-
Slowly and with solemnity.

Organ. my

bout my bed. Call me not so of ten back, Silent Voices
sense Ped. Ped.

of the dead, Toward the low land ways be-hind me, And the sun-light
cres.

By permission of Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

Monte-Car-Lo just to raise my win-ter vog. (Refr.)
Fortune ruled us on land as well as at sea
fore, And you know such lots of money I'm a gain
as the sun goes down, And the girls do clasp He must be a millionair. You can
hear them sigh, And wish to die, You can see them wick the other eye At the
man who broke the Bank at Mon-te Car-lo.

1st & 2nd Sopranos
Forward to the starry track Glim-mering a-
Refrain
As I walk a long the Bois Bo-long With an in-de-pen-dent air You can
hear the girls do clasp He must be a millionair. You can
hear them sigh, And wish to die, You can see them wick the other eye At the
man who broke the Bank at Mon-te Car-lo.

WILL BE COLONIAL.

Arrangements for the Daughters of the Confederacy Ball.

SOCIETY PEOPLE ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO THE EVENT.

It Will Be Held in the Chamber of Commerce Hall, and Characters of Washington's Court Will Be Represented—Entertainments of Various Kinds and Weddings—In Society's Realm.

All interest in a social way now centers in the annual ball of the Daughters of the Confederacy, which will be given this year on the evening of Dec. 2, in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce. It is to be a colonial ball, and the fair maidens and matrons who will form the different committees will represent the distinguished personages of Washington's Court. To-morrow evening they will all meet at the residence of Mrs. J. L. D. Morrison to select their characters and study the details of dress, which they will find in the books and prints, which the hostess will provide for the occasion.

For the ball the Chamber of Commerce will be liberally draped with bunting and decked with palms and flowers. Upon the south end of the hall will be erected a number of boxes which will be sold at auction on the floor of the Exchange. At the north end of the hall will be erected a large platform upon which will be stationed the party of fifty young ladies and their escorts (each lady inviting her own partner), all dressed in colonial style, forming a striking and beautiful tableau vivant. At one side will be stationed a cordon of grandames costumed in the superb dress of the present day, who will form the receiving party.

At the appointed hour the ball will open with a promenade concert. Next will come the grand march of the receiving party and the raebeuds with their escorts. The ball proper will then be opened with the minuet dance by the Colonial party, after which the programme of dances will be carried out.

Mrs. James D. Wim of Vandeventer place has been invited to speak at the ball.

Mrs. Mills Sells will receive on the Mondays in November from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

Mrs. B. F. Webster will give a luncheon on Thursday afternoon in compliment to her daughter.

Mrs. John W. Lander and her daughter, Miss Edith Lander, have issued cards for Wednesdays in November, to meet their guest, Miss Maurer of New York.

Miss Helen Clemens gave a handsome dinner party on Saturday evening in compliment to Mrs. Lieut. Williams.

Mrs. Charles Bragg gave a very elegant reception on Friday afternoon in compliment to the Misses Lemoine. Her home was beautified with chrysanthemums.

Miss Anna Hickok gave a large progressive church party on Saturday evening, Nov. 6.

Mrs. Nicholas Wall entertained on Wednesday night a musical club which has recently been formed in the West End.

The Rubenstein Club meets on Tuesday afternoon at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. E. H. Bain entertains the Souvenir Club on Wednesday afternoon.

The Misses Benoit of Lindell boulevard gave a pleasant card party Friday afternoon.

George L. McReynolds entertained a party of twenty ladies Friday afternoon with progressive euchre, the object being the formation of a club.

A box party was given on Thursday in compliment to Mr. Frank D. Ross and his family, Miss Estelle Brown, who was followed by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ross, a company composed of Mr. Ross, Miss Brown, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Coit, formerly Miss Douglas, Mrs. Bronson, Miss Florence, Mr. Wyatt Smith, Mr. Fred Hartman, Mr. John Carter, Mr. Charles Fife and Mr. Norris.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Prentiss will give an entertainment on Thursday afternoon in honor of the family of Miss Dow, entrance into society. The cards of Mrs. Lu Taylor, Mrs. Rella Wells and Miss Raymond of New York, are included in the program.

The same evening Miss Priscilla will entertain a number of people with dancing.

The Carillon Club has its first party at Priscilla Hall Friday evening.

It was an enjoyable affair and largely attended. Among the many present were the Misses Daly, Miss Cronin, Frazer, Corcoran, Orchard, Gill, Kelly, Cleary, Chapman, McRae, Bell, Pickel, Pendred, Richardson, Hanschulte, Sabine, Casey, Block and a host of others. The Club intends giving several more parties during the winter.

VISITORS.

Miss Nellie Anderson of Cincinnati is visiting her friend, Miss Nellie Gray of St. Louis since.

Miss Margaret Bruere has been visiting Mrs. Dr. Mulhall of Lindell boulevard.

Mrs. George Barron and her two little daughters of Old Mexico are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Wilson.

Miss Ballinger of Kokomo is visiting Miss La Lees Konnard, in her home in Portland place.

Mrs. Clara and Hattie Clark are visiting Miss Hutchinson at her home in Old Orchard.

Mrs. Cecilia Garner arrived last week to visit her friend, Miss Nellie Gray.

Mr. Egbert Dodge arrived last week to see Mrs. Dr. J. Dryer.

Mrs. Dixon arrived last week for Toronto, Canada, to visit her sister, Mrs. Joseph Gossage.

Miss Dallmeyer of Jefferson City has been visiting Miss Weber of Delmar avenue.

Miss Minnie Eaton of Hannibal, Mo., arrived yesterday to visit her relatives on Westminster Place.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodman of Cincinnati are visiting their brother-in-law, Mr. George Tracy of St. Louis.

Mr. Dr. S. B. Gliddings of Gainesville, Fla., is making a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. K. Bryant.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Graham of Philadelphia, have been spending the past week with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bell.

Miss George A. Harris and daughter will remain in the city until December. They are at 524 Locust street.

Miss Marion is visiting the Misses Tracey at their home in Old Mexico.

Miss Weston, the pretty Southern girl who has been visiting Miss Evelyn Stewart during the gay season, has returned to her home in Evansville, Ind., spending the past four weeks with Mrs. Ticknor, has returned to her home in Cincinnati.

Miss Alice Burch has been making a visit of a few days to Miss O'Connor at Salem.

Miss Eugenia Mitchell of Louisiana, Mo., has been visiting friends in St. Louis and at Benton.

Mrs. E. Marsden, formerly a resident of St. Louis, is visiting her mother, Mrs. E. D. Hart, in Old Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Moffett are with Mr. and Mrs. Jack Tenant.

Miss Mary of Ohio returned with Mrs. Edna Hart from the East and will spend the winter with her.

Miss Maizie McGraw has been spending the past four weeks in the city, attending the selection of her bridal trousseau.

Mr. B. C. McNair of St. Paul, Minn., is visiting his sister-in-law, Mrs. John McNair of Old Mexico.

Miss Wayne Rubicon has been spending several days with her friend, Miss Hutchinson, who has been having a house party at her home.

Mrs. Reed and her daughter, Miss Bessie of Mexico, Mo., have been spending the past week with friends at Hotel Beers, left on Saturday.

Miss Virginia McCarthy, who has been visiting St. Louis friends, left last week to return home.

Mrs. A. L. Newman left on Wednesday evening to make an extended trip through the West.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Portis have gone to Washington City to spend about ten days.

Miss Alice Neville returned to her home in

arrived last week to visit her sister-in-law, Mrs. Walter S. Bartley of Chestnut street. From her she will go to Louisiana to visit friends.

Mrs. Rosier arrived last week from New Orleans to visit Mrs. Valie Rayburn.

Mr. Felix Scullen of Potsdam, N. Y., has been visiting his brother, Mr. James Scullen of Old Mexico.

The Misses Simmons are entertaining at their suburban home their sister, who lives in Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have been spending a few days in the city with her sister on Olive street.

Miss Lizzie Steele of Kokook, Io., is visiting friends on Cook avenue.

Mrs. A. M. Stewart of Washington City is visiting friends on Grand avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Johnson are spending the past week with their sister, Mrs. Wayman Cushman on Washington avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Vileplique and children of Toledo, Ohio, are in St. Louis last week with their mother, Mrs. Van Ness.

Miss Fanny D. Walker of Greenville, Miss., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Muiers of 309 Pine street.

Mrs. J. G. Williams of Terre Haute has been visiting during the past week Mrs. A. J. Williams.

Miss Bryer of Marshall, Mo., is the guest of friends at 2724 Olive street.

Miss Elsie Brown is the guest of Mrs. Ralph Lewis of 2006 Locust street.

Mrs. M. E. Berry of Buffalo is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Berry at 2006 Oregon avenue.

Mr. W. C. Moore of Mexico, Mo., is the guest of St. Louis friends.

Mrs. C. H. Davis of Delmar, Mo., is entertaining at her home in St. Louis friends.

Miss Nedra McGuire passed through the city this week en route for Indian Territory, spending a few days with her grandmother, Mrs. Harry Reinhart, here. Miss Hannah Prince is visiting her relatives at 3127 Chestnut street.

Miss Anna Keachle, one of the leading belles of Cape Girardeau, and Miss Delta Davis of St. Louis, are spending the past week of this month at 2006 Locust street.

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WOMAN'S WORK.

A MOVEMENT TO ESTABLISH A FARM FOR STREET BOYS.

The poor unclaimed orphans of the streets, whose home is the gutter or the dark alley, have become the objects of much charitable attention on the part of many good ladies of the city. In their gambols through the city's crowded thoroughfares, these little ragged, thoughtless gypsies little recked what kindly eyes were turned toward them, and what schemes for their betterment were agitating the brains of benevolent ladies. They did not in their wildest dreams imagine that perhaps the very ladies against whom they jolted on crowded Broadway were the promoters of a movement to establish a country home for them. And yet such an incident might not have been impossible, for a large circle of charitable ladies have recently given much thought to a project to purchase a large, well-equipped farm and to rear and educate there, teaching them their letters and morals, and useful occupations, the hordes of homeless lads who roam the streets of St. Louis, in the spirit of idleness and under the shadow of crime.

Many of the large metropolitan cities of the country, notably New York, Chicago and Boston, own and support farms in the suburbs, where the little Arabs of the busy streets are taken from the abodes of poverty and sin, and taught the elements of cleanliness, right living, good manners and the primary branches of a common school education. They are not maintained in idleness in these rural homes, for each lad has allotted daily tasks to perform. A troop of little fellows may have as much as they can accomplish to do all the "chores," a duty which will keep a sturdy man constantly occupied on a large farm. Another lot of them may be assigned to till the field and to harvest the crops; and others again may be employed at the thousand additional tasks of a farm. The boys learn of mother nature the lesson which she teaches wood and field and become reputable self-supporting citizens. These instruction farms are said to have been very beneficial elsewhere and the ladies who are anxious to have a similar institution established by the charitably inclined people of St. Louis feel that a farm for homeless lads, maintained near St. Louis, would save to the world many honest, prosperous citizens, and they appeal to the women of the city who have boys of their own, to take up the cause of the parentless gamins of the St. Louis streets and to secure for them a home in the country away from the city's madding crowd. The ladies who have begun the good work, and who do not desire as yet to have their names made public, point to the Carnival of Authors, held years ago for the benefit of the Woman's Christian Home, as a monument to the capabilities of the charitably inclined ladies of St. Louis. The project is worthy of every consideration.

Woman's Training School.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given at the Woman's Training School, No. 55 North Fourth street, next Thursday evening, the 10th Inst. A talk on physical culture by Mrs. Mary Hogan Ludium will add interest to the programme. The entertainment will take place in the dining hall and will be free of admission to all industrial women, who can secure tickets of admission on application to Miss Smith, the School Librarian. The classes for the week at the Woman's Training School are as follows: Cooking, on Monday from 9 a. m. to noon; ladies luncheon class, Monday from 4 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.; dressmaking, Tuesday from 9 a. m. to 12 m.; dressmaking, Thursday from 9 a. m. to noon; cooks' class, Thursday from 2:30 to 5 p. m.

A young ladies' luncheon class will take their first lesson Tuesday morning, Nov. 15.

Home of the Friendless.

The annual meeting of the directors and trustees of the Home of the Friendless, one of the most touching charities of the city, was held last Thursday evening at St. Mark's English Lutheran Church, and the reports of the officers were favorable in comparison with previous years. The report of Mrs. J. G. Chapman, the secretary, states that sixty-five aged, helpless women had been provided for at the home during the past year. Seven of the old and infirm women in the home have died since the last meeting, one of them having been 87 years old, and another an inmate of the home for twenty-one years. Mrs. Chapman in her report said that each vacancy made by death was promptly filled by a widow, a widow for an invalid, and that the building was insufficient to accommodate the many who sought to be admitted. Mrs. Copp, the Treasurer, in her report, stated that the total amount of investment funds during the year were \$5,124; annual subscriptions, \$2,166; other sources, \$2,355, while added funds from the public balance assets \$2,638, made the total available assets \$12,188. The disbursements for the year were \$9,533, leaving a balance in the treasury account. The remaining year resulted as follows: First Director, Mrs. Anna Charles Holmes; Second Director, Mrs. A. F. Shapleigh; Secretary, Mrs. J. G. Chapman; Treasurer, Mrs. E. C. Moore; Trustee, Mrs. C. C. Copelin; Trustees, Messengers John C. Vogel, E. E. Webster, John T. Davis, Wm. Stobie, E. C. Copelin, S. C. Cunningham, Anthony Blasdel, J. H. Richardson, Jos. H. Holliday, E. A. Hitchcock, Daniel Catlin, John N. Schreuermann, Halsey C. Ives, John D. Davis, Dr. Peter T. Thompson, Dr. H. L. West, J. E. Lawton, Harry Elliott, and Miss J. B. Clover. A number of prominent citizens were present, among them Dr. Snyder, Dr. J. H. George, Dr. George E. Martin and Dr. M. Rhodes.

The Home of the Friendless is an institution for the aged and infirm, for aged and helpless women, and its care has been full of deeds of charity. Many ladies of former wealth and social eminence who have been compelled to live a life of penitence and poverty have passed their declining days in the Home of the Friendless. Visiting hours are held at No. 443 South Broadway and is a plain stone edifice, furnished with all the comforts which the old ladies could desire.

Home of the Immaculate Conception. The Home of the Immaculate Conception for girls is an institution devoted to charities of various kinds, the most important of which is a home for respectable girls who are seeking employment.

The Sisters are open themselves in favor of the girls who apply to them and endeavor to procure situations for them, according to their capabilities. During their stay at the institution they are required to pay according to their means; if they are unable to pay at all they are received on charity.

The Sisters are supported by receipts from annual dues of members, donations, and the interest on the endowment fund, and a separate fund called the charity fund, because it has enabled the home to do much more work.

Prices of board range from \$2 to \$5 a week, thus enabling those who earn small wages to have a comfortable and respectable home.

A careful estimate of expenses discovered

repairs and improvements having been recently made, which add much to the comfort of the inmates. During the last year this home has furnished a refuge over winter for about two hundred persons, some of whom seek for work, others alone and unprotected on the streets of this large city, exposed to all the temptation liable to assault ignorance, innocence and vice.

A number of girls are lost every year from coming to a large city without guidance to shield them from evil, and those in charge of this institution have informed the guards and watchmen at the Union Depot to send all homeless women to the Home, where they are fed and protected until homes can be found for them.

A year ago in October a new work was inaugurated called the factory girl dinner service, which now numbers about two thousand two hundred dinners have been served, the quality of food being excellent, and the Sisters saving neither labor nor pains in its preparation.

This department was added because the girls employed in the factories were compelled to eat at a cold and often dirty restaurant, the result being much to the detriment of their health. This home was opened in 1885, and the origin of the Queen's Daughters of the Immaculate Conception is traced to the Saturday sewing school started in October, 1885, by the following ladies, members of the Society of the Immaculate Conception: Mrs. J. H. George, Mrs. Dr. Schuyler, Mrs. Faribault, Mrs. G. P. Wise, Mrs. Alex. Mastbrook, Mrs. A. J. Handian, Mrs. A. W. Kirchner, the Misses Chassaigne, Dunn, Waterman, Mulaly, Slevin and Hooley.

The Little Sisters' Home.

There is a home for the aged in St. Louis which has no connection with the Home of the Friendless, which is for ladies alone, or Memorial Home, which is for both old ladies and aged gentlemen. The home referred to is kept by the Little Sisters of the poor, at Twenty-second and Hebert streets, in this city, and very little is heard about its good work, because it is against the rule of the Sisters to incur prominence by publishing their good works in any way.

The Little Sisters of the poor, came to St. Louis at the request of His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick, to care for the aged, many of whom were then of seven sisters, who immediately after their arrival proceeded to the residence which had been rented for them at Seven-second and Hebert streets, in a group of adjoining houses, capable of sheltering about eighty persons. They had no furniture, their beds were simple, and the walls were covered of two statues, one of the Blessed Virgin, and the other of St. Joseph. But they were welcomed by the general public, including the St. Louis people, holding chairs, tables, kitchen utensils and provisions were soon sent to them. Many kind hearted persons offered their services, and it seemed as if the ones who wished to help them. The first inmates received by the Sisters in their new home were two old women, who were to be housed in the same room, and soon the little home was filled. When the Little Sisters went out to ask alms for their poor old people they were received kindly everywhere. They occupied their home for two years and then began search for a more permanent home. After due consideration they concluded to purchase a house in East St. Louis, Forty-first, on Twenty-second and Herbert streets for \$30,000, a vast sum for those whose revenues were so small.

The Little Sisters' Home, which was too small to shelter their eighty inmates, and an addition had to be added at once, consisting of a few dormitories and a sitting room for the old people. This addition was not finished before the Sisters found it necessary to commence a wing, and it continued until five additions were made.

During the last year at least ten girls were graduated, and the fees were \$100, \$125, \$150, \$175, twenty-five paid \$3,500, twenty-three paid \$4, two paid \$4,50 and five paid \$5.

The total receipts were \$14,744, of which amount \$12,000 was given by the girls \$4.

Since its organization the Woman's Christian Home has done a great deal of good quietly and unbosomingly, many have been helped to find a home.

It presents a clean, homelike and cheerful appearance, and is the home of many women of refinement and cultivation, who have small means and are fitting themselves to become self-sustaining.

For the Deaconess' Home.

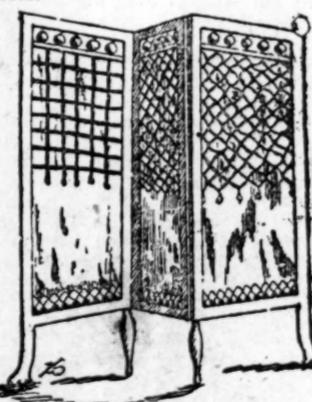
A musical and literary entertainment for the benefit of the Deaconess' Home and Hospital was given at Union M. E. Church, last Thursday evening. The ten numbers of the program were rendered by Arthur Selby, Mrs. Jennie Hunt, Professor Fred R. Moore, Mrs. Georgia Lee Cunningham, Miss Fannie Inez Stickney and Mrs. Wall.

Physical Culture Club.

The St. Louis Physical Culture Club meets as usual next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, at Maffier's Hall, 3204 Lucas avenue. Mrs. Ludium has been invited to expand and illustrate her system of exercise, and her lecture is anticipated with great pleasure by the club.

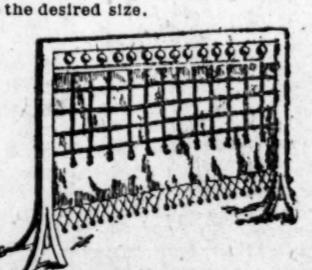
Screens.

The triplicate screen is formed on lines suggested by something new seen in the art stores, the new feature being the rope work lattice. The frame has holes bored in it for the insertion of small cords, woven in the three styles suggested, or woven in a similar style in all three of the frames, as the maker chooses.



Fire Screen.

The fire work may be double, the curtain coming down between the interwoven cords, the weaving thus showing upon both sides of each curtain. A thin veneer of the same wood can be glued upon the outside of each side piece of the frame to conceal the insertion of the cord, which can be made of the proper size by selecting the desired shade of macrame twine and twisting and doubling it to the desired size.



Fire Screen.

Other features need but little explanation. The fire screen is made upon the same plan, though in this or in the large screen the design of the frame can be changed as one wishes. They are here represented perfectly plain and of simple construction, the chief ornamentation being the high finish given to the wood.

The First Female Whip.

Mrs. Louis Hitchcock, Jr., is accredited with having set the fashion among her sex of driving four-in-hand coaches in this country. Upon her return from Europe in the spring preceding her marriage Mrs. Hitchcock brought her coach from Paris and drove about Washington, attending the races at Ivy City on the



New Designs in Ornamental Chairs.

Mrs. Langtry as Lady Violet Malvern.



the fact that each boudoir cost the Home \$350 a week, which does not cover cost of furniture, furnishing and repairs. But if a girl does not earn enough to enable her to pay more than \$2 or \$3 she is taken at half price, and an additional sum advanced from the charity fund to keep the books open, so the receipts from board will pay current expenses.

She is frequently called upon to carry girls through a course of instruction, as one recently went through a year and a half in the Normal School, and one now in music, thus preparing her for the stage.

It is also called upon to take care of girls in sickness or out of employment.

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Something New in SealSkin.

A novel idea is a Russian blouse of sealskin. The fulness is of the slightest in the bodice.

All of Miss Coghlan's dresses are made loose, but notwithstanding they are fitted without a wrinkle.

Perhaps Miss Coghlan's most original gown is the royal purple velvet worn in the closing scene. This is also a princess dress. The back breadth and long train are of pale heliotrope broadcloth. Across the rich front of plain velvet a broad piece of cut-steel embroidery is brought diagonally from the right shoulder in a serpent-like double curve over to the bottom of the left side of the skirt. The sleeves are of heliotrope, heavily embroidered with steel, and reach to the elbow. Steel-gray slippers, stockings and gloves go with this dress, and a skeleton bonnet of steel wire trimmed with purple sylhettes and velvet violets.

Miss Martinot's dress, which serves faintings in the third act, is of white lace embroidered with tiny flowers. The draperies are a secret of antiquity only known to modesties. Angel sleeves and Grecian folds

and the basque is shaped in the front and full at the back, while round the waist is a characteristic belt of suede, with a stripe of sealskin down the center, fastening at one side with a small sealskin head. The sleeves set with admirable rectitude straight out from the shoulder and the lining is of yellow brocade.

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Barbecued Oysters.

Drain a dozen large oysters, put them over with pepper, and cut an equal number of the sticks of bacon of the same size. First put a slice of bacon and the oyster on a skewer, add a pint of milk, stir slowly until it thickens. Add a salt porkful of bacon and a teaspoonful of vanilla, or any flavoring desired, strain through a coarse strainer into a mould and boil to harden. Serve with cream.

A Sea Moss Desert.

As different as blanc-mange made of corn starch as two things that are much alike well can be and far more delicate and toothsome is that made of sea moss. To make this really delicious requires a lesson, but it is well worth the trouble. Mix of sea moss with a half a cupful of sugar into a pint of milk. Let the milk scald slowly for fifteen minutes in a double boiler and then boil slowly until it thickens. Add a salt porkful of bacon and a teaspoonful of vanilla, or any flavoring desired, strain through a coarse strainer into a mould and boil to harden. Serve with cream.

A Stylish Overall.

This is a quite stylish overall for a little girl. It is intended for woolen materials. Before purchasing anything new for these garments search through the wardrobe; many a mother may find a discarded dress of



A Sure Brown Bread.

Four cups of sifted Indian meal, two cups wheat flour (graham flour or rye as you happen to fancy), two cups boiling water in which is dissolved one teaspoonful of salt, one cup sweet milk, skinned or new; one cup sour milk, in which is dissolved two teaspoons of soda.

Mix the meal and flour together. Make a cavity in one side and pour in the molasses; on this pour the boiling water and stir together. Add the sweet milk, stir again. Then add the sour milk and soda and beat all together five minutes.

Have ready a well-greased tin dish that will hold the amount of bread (use a flaring five pound lard pan); pour the brown-bread batter in and set the pan on half a brick in a kettle holding enough boiling water to come up a little way on the sides of the pan.

Add hot water as in the kettle boils away. At all other times keep the kettle closely covered and remove from the fire hours. Dry off an hour in a warm oven. The longer brown bread is steamed the better it is.

Cure for Lowness of Spirits.

Take one ounce of spirits of resolution, an equal proportion of the oil of good conscience, infuse into these the salts of patience and add thereto a few sprigs of other woes, which grow extensively in the garden of life. Gather also a handful of the blossoms of hope; sweeten these with the balm of Providence, and, if possible, procure a few sprigs of genuine friendship, but be careful of common friends in the ingredients, but self-interest, which grows spontaneously, the least admixture of it with the above would do no good.

Roast the mixture in an electric furnace to a proper proportion of fat and regulate the quantity according to the strength of the patient. If he is afraid of the above recipe we know it to be an infallible cure.

Some Misnamed Drugs.

Some misnomers of the drug store: Oil of vitriol is not an oil. Copperas is an iron salt and contains no copper. Salts of lemon has nothing to do with a lemon, but it is a salt of the extremely poisonous oxalic acid. Soda water contains no soda. Sulphuric ether has nothing to do with lead, nor has tarter anything to do with vinegar. Oxygen is really the acid generator, but hydrogen is the essential element, and many acids contain no oxygen. German silver contains no silver. Bittern is not bitter, but lead. Berberine is usually made from horseradish canadensis. Wormseed is unexpanded wormwood. Milk of lime is not milk. Quicksilver is pure mercury. Oil of origanum is made from thyme, and not from origanum.

The Broken Mirror.

If you have an old broken half of a mirror you can make it ornamental by framing the oddly shaped piece of glass with flat strips of bark covered with lichens and mosses and finishing the missing corner with a shell with rustic supports and a background of flat pieces of bark. A blue and white bowl filled with roses and a yellow vase in which are stuck a few peacock feathers will complete an arrangement as pretty as it is bold. It cost a goodly sum of money.

Women Drummers Abroad

NYE A LANDLORD.

RE-WRITES OF HIS TROUBLES, PRINCIPALLY WITH THE JANITOR.

Written for the SUNDAY Post-Dispatch.
Last year I became a landlord and taxpayer of New York City. I do not say it in a boastful spirit, but humbly and with my nose all raw from having grooved a good deal among the Belgian blocks and iron registers through which the sewer gas now and then escapes.

For many years I have heard and read in the papers how haughty and cold and wicked the landlord in a great city is. In the melodrama he is apt to be a heavy-set man, with a kohlhoor in his shirt bosom. I had never been one of those brutal but well-fed parties with a massive gold watch fob concealed under a beetling abdomen peculiar to the landlord, so in a little business deal which I had one morning just before I took me tub I accepted a pleasant building west of the park as part payment. It contained flats, and these flats contained tenants.



These tenants no doubt regard me even now, as I write, and while the tears are welling up in these red, red eyes and spattering all over my spectacles so that I can hardly spell correctly—ever, now, I say, doubtless those tenants look on me as a cruel man of great wealth, who gets tired of Europe twice a year, and who sleeps in a nice fresh crepe du chine nightie every night.

Instead of that I am here in North Carolina on a farm trying to raise enough on the place to keep my beautiful New York flat house cozy and nice for my tenants. When I got the house I thought that it would help to maintain the farm and buy large, nice baritone baritone cows for same, but it has not done so.

Soon after my purchase of the place the janitor said that he could not remain any longer if his quarters were not greatly reddited and refurnished. A friend of his had just got a job in one of the new flat houses, and his apartments were so beautiful that my janitor wanted something similar. I sent for him while in the city, and had come to me to "otsle."

I talked there with him quite awhile to ascertain what he desired in the way of renting, etc. After an hour's chat I learned that he wanted something similar to the saloon of the Puritan steamer with the Astor line. In addition to a few pictures of master nymphs jerking a grown-up satyr into the branch, like the etching at the Hoffman House refectory.

He also intimated that his children were growing up in ignorance, and I judged from what he said that he wanted a governess for them.

"And do you dare go inside of my house with children?" I roared, suddenly remembering that I should assume an air of cruelty or the part would be assigned to some more clever artist.

"Yes, sir; we have a few," he said. "We had an old country before we had any notion of coming to America, but I have been naturalized now, sir," said he, as his chin quivered, "and it shall never occur again."

He remained for the time being, putting some beautiful wall decorations on the room and a set of fancy Queen Anne chairs, but still measured, and every time he saw the palatial apartments of his friend he came home and cried and took on.

He was a peasant in the old country and lived in a precarious way on what the cow took exceptions to. He also roomed with the cow, and she grew fat as boys and girls together. Now he is a janitor, and soon will be in the Senate. He already turns up his nose at the house—my house, I mean.



By and by a tenant on the third floor went away. It occurred while I was abroad, and when I depended on his rent to come home with. My agent wrote me that Mrs. Pudlow had gone away because a total stranger had come to live with her, and she could not remain there all the time and lose my rest preventing people from coming into my hall to see their fits, and this man was a perfect gentleman, and, I may add, a man of means before the war.

So I had to leave phonology in Milan to get enough money for my return. Does that look as if we landlords always had an unlimited picnic and enjoyed ourselves by pulling poor widow women around over the floor by the hair of the head, as they do in the drama? I trust not.

The same was a rumor that one could get fine apartments in Brooklyn for much less money, and with social advantages which I could not offer; also club privileges and a straw ride. A spirit of discontent sprang up, especially in the flat occupied by Mr. Timmerlake, and a little doggerel. They were from Brooklyn County, and were living in New York, it seems, for the purpose of taking on an air of refinement, and, if possible, Mr. Timmerlake would take on a job. So soon afterward they went

WHO BUT MUST LAUGH?

FUN AT A GLANCE.



"Say, Geems, fo' de lawd sake hol' de candle stiller. Yo gib'me de giblets shakin' dat a way, yo do."

GEEMS—"Oh, play on. It's berry evident dat you're losin'."

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